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JULY 3, 1943

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AUG 10 1943

The War

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES

The President has designated the Honorable Herbert Claiborne Pell, former American Minister to Portugal and Hungary, as the representative of the United States on the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes. Announcing this appointment on June 29, 1943, the White House said: "It is hoped that the Commission, which will have its headquarters at London, will be able to take

concrete steps looking to the punishment of agents of the Axis powers who have perpetrated atrocious crimes against their innocent victims."

Cooperation of the United States Government with the British and other governments in establishing such a commission was announced by the President in a statement issued on October 7, 1942.¹

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication July 3, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on July 3 issued Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 2 dated June 4, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 3 contains 142 additional listings in the other American republics and 103 deletions. Part II contains 86 additional listings outside the American republics and 17 deletions.

¹ BULLETIN of October 10, 1942.

Europe

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press June 28]

The newly appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vladimír Hurban, made the following remarks upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters by which the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, has been pleased to accredit me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

A little more than six years ago, when I had the honor to present to you, Mr. President, the letters accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I stated that in international relations "[it is] the moral obligations which, proclaimed, believed, and executed, alone can insure the happiness of mankind." You, Mr. President, the Government, and the people of the United States of America have proved the righteousness of this precept in the most crucial times of the history of humanity. The attitude of the Government of the United States toward the smaller nations who were overridden by the material forces of the Axis powers is among the noblest to be recorded in history.

In my previous remarks, I also stressed the important role played by the United States during the last war in helping the Czechs, the Slovaks, and Carpatho-Russians regain their freedom. During the 20 years of liberty, in spite of the tremendous difficulties of the post-war period, the citizens of Czechoslovakia had proved themselves worthy of this trust. Under the guidance of President-Liberator Thomas G. Masaryk and his successor, Dr. Eduard Beneš,

the Czechoslovak Republic had adhered to the democratic principles.

I firmly believe that it was in recognition of this spirit and earnest endeavor that the United States of America was prompted to support my refusal to yield to the German demands by proclaiming its firm stand against wanton aggression. We did not despair, and the very few men who succeeded in escaping, or who were beyond the reach of the enemy, set forth to organize our fight. The progress of our efforts, which are directed not only to the benefit of our own country but to that of all decent people the world over, is apparent in the fact that the Czechoslovak armed forces are now active on three fronts. The recent official visit of the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Beneš, and the elevation of the United States Legation near the Czechoslovak Government to Embassy are a solid proof that we were and are marching on the right path.

By far the greatest triumph of these recent events accrues to the suffering people in Czechoslovakia to whom it will be another heartening manifestation of the close ties of friendship that bind our countries. I assure you, Mr. President, that the people of Czechoslovakia will again prove themselves worthy of the faith your great nation has thus vested in them.

The President's reply to the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vladimír Hurban, follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I take great pleasure in receiving from your hands the letters with which His Excellency President Eduard Beneš accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic near the Government of the United States.

The elevation of our respective diplomatic missions to the rank of Embassy reaffirms the friendship which has always united our two peoples and emphasizes our common aim of working together to destroy the evil forces which sought to impose upon the world their immoral domination.

You have alluded, Mr. Ambassador, to the beginning of your mission here, some six years ago. You came to this country as the representative of a young and vigorous republic which was then devoting its sturdy energies to perfecting the democratic institutions under which the people of Czechoslovakia should work out their destiny. You saw those institutions destroyed, but you did not lose faith in the principles which the wise founders of the Czechoslovak Republic had chosen. You did not doubt that your people will again take their place among the free nations of the world.

The progress of the war has vindicated your faith. The Czechoslovak people by their steadfast resistance to tyranny and their unflinching devotion to the cause of the United Nations have earned a place in history worthy of their traditions.

I shall be grateful, Mr. Ambassador, if you will convey to His Excellency President Beneš, whose recent visit was a further landmark in our efforts to achieve final victory, my sincere good wishes for his welfare and for the early liberation of the people of Czechoslovakia.

General

DEATH OF JAMES BROWN SCOTT¹

[Released to the press June 28]

The following statement was made by the Secretary of State:

"I deeply regret to learn of the death of Dr. James Brown Scott. He was an exceedingly able and conscientious citizen with a long and distinguished record of public service. In particular, his was an outstanding contribution to the efforts made during his generation to strengthen and extend the principles of international law."

¹ Dr. Scott was Solicitor of the Department of State, 1906-10; Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910-40; and Secretary Emeritus of that organization since 1940.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 3]

Independence Day is a symbol of the undying determination of Americans to be free. It is a periodic reminder that courage, hard work, and willing sacrifice are as necessary for the preservation of liberty as they are for its acquisition. Millions of Americans are today proudly vindicating this everlasting truth at every point of our war effort, at home and abroad.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 3]

Three distinguished Brazilian professional men have arrived in Washington for a tour of the United States at the invitation of the Department of State. They are Senhor Marcos Augusto Enrietti, of Curitiba; Senhor Nehemias Gueiros, of Recife; and Dr. Mem S. Xavier da Silveira, of Rio de Janeiro.

Senhor Enrietti, an agronomist, is director of the Instituto de Biologia e Pesquisas Tecnológicas at Curitiba, and also holds professorships of Agronomy and of Veterinary Science in Curitiba's School of Agronomy and Veterinary School, respectively.

Senhor Gueiros, an educator, plans to visit university law schools, but wishes also to see at close hand the sociological aspects of life in the United States.

Dr. Xavier da Silveira, as surgeon and endocrinologist, is head of the surgical clinic in the Polyclinic at Rio de Janeiro. Last year he represented the Brazilian Government at two medical congresses in Argentina—Buenos Aires and Córdoba.

[Released to the press June 30]

Dr. Luis Martínez Mont, Inspector General of Education in Guatemala, has arrived in Washington on the closing stages of a tour that began with attendance at the Conference on Visual Education in California in June and has included educational institutions in the west, middle west, and the east. While in this country, Dr. Martínez Mont is a guest of the Department of State. After visiting New York, July 2-9, where he will spend considerable time at Teachers College of Columbia University, he will return to Guatemala by air in mid-July.

Dr. Martínez Mont is preparing for his Government a report on organizational methods in our universities, research centers, public schools, libraries, and museums.

[Released to the press June 30]

Dr. Lauro Cruz Goyenola, Uruguayan specialist in rural medicine, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State for a tour of this country. Dr. Cruz Goyenola will make a special study for his Government of popular health education, and will observe organization and methods in children's hospitals.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF ARTHUR GARRELS

[Released to the press June 30]

The Secretary of State has addressed the following telegram to Mrs. Arthur Garrels:

JUNE 30, 1943.

I am shocked to learn of the passing of your distinguished husband and I trust you will accept the expression of my deepest sympathy. His thirty years in the Foreign Service of his country stand as an inspiration to all of us. His loyalty and the many achievements of his career were in the finest tradition of the Service and will be remembered for many years to come.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 1167 of June 29, 1943, Mr. John S. Dickey was designated a Special Consultant with such duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention

Paraguay

According to notifications 425 of February 16, 1943 and 426 of March 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the adherence by Paraguay to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Telegraph Regulations, and the General Radio Regulations, signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, was officially recorded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain on March 4, 1941.

Legislation

Providing for the Registration and Protection of Trade-Marks Used in Commerce, To Carry Out the Provisions of Certain International Conventions, and for Other Purposes. H. Rept. 603, 78th Cong., on H.R. 82. 17 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1943. H. Rept. 618, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2714. 3 pp.

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944. [American Battle Monuments Commission, \$45,530; Inter-American Highway; Foreign-Service Pay Adjustment, \$340,000.] Approved June 26, 1943. [H.R. 1762.] Public Law 90, 78th Cong. 31 pp.

An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war." Approved June 29, 1943. [H.R. 2292.] Public Law 99, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, May 1, 1943. [As an economy measure, this publication, heretofore printed quarterly, will appear only three times a year (January,

May, and September) beginning with this issue.] Publication 1946. iv, 130 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.
The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, July 2, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1952. 50 pp. Free.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Basic Principles of the Inter-American System. Prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee on Post-War Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. (Pan American Union.) 1943. vi, 40 pp. 15¢ from the P.A.U.

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

AUG 10 1943

The War

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN ¹

[Released to the press July 4]

Throughout my life one of the verses in the Bible that has most appealed to me is that magnificent passage, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." From earliest youth I have found endless inspiration in walking the docks, in watching the building of the great vessels that one day would carry their cargoes overseas, and in the drama of their sailing and return. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts; the romantic vision of distant lands and ports was always vivid in my imagination; but even today, after a lifetime of wanderings in those distant places which had stirred the dreams of childhood, the same old thrill comes back to me in standing here in this historic port of New Bedford, the scene of great days and great events in the maritime life of our country.

Today that life moves at maximum intensity. The scene is no longer a romantic one. It is a stern picture of the all-out effort of an embattled and grimly determined nation to sweep the enemy from the seven seas; to send to our boys on many far-flung fronts the sinews of war that will enable them to protect our people and our land from the well-known hideous cruelties of our antagonists; to safeguard our freedoms and our way of life; to cut out for all time to come the ravaging cancer of aggressive militarism that seeks to blot out our democracy

and to overrun the world. God help us if those enemies should ever come within effective bombing range, should ever gain a foothold on our beloved soil.

To you, the men and women of New Bedford, workers and managers, private and official participants alike, whatever be your stations in the tremendous undertaking to which we, the free people of a free country, have irrevocably set our hand, I say this word of congratulation and exhortation: congratulation that you are given the opportunity to play *your* essential part in the united effort; exhortation to play that part to the very limit of your several capacities. I cannot imagine any man, woman, or child in our great land who would not be miserable if he felt that he was not pulling his full weight in the boat. It doesn't matter how inconspicuous may be the nature of our individual task—the riveter in the shipyard, the clerk in the office; the electrician, the carpenter, the girl who types or files the papers; the messenger, the manager, the president of the company; and yes, let us add, the erstwhile diplomat who talks about what he knows on the basis of long and active experience—there is but one criterion to guide us, the confident knowledge that each of us is functioning to the maximum of his individual capacity in the circumstances in which he finds himself. Nothing less than maximum is enough if our consciences are to be clear.

The other day a group of visitors were walking through a hospital which had just received some of our wounded soldiers from Tunisia. One of them had no legs. The visitors were

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, at a Fourth of July rally at New Bedford, Mass.

embarrassed, but a man jumped into the breach. "How'd you lose 'em, Buddy?" The soldier looked up, studied the visitor for a moment, and then said, "Lose what?" "Your legs; how'd you lose your legs?" The wounded man remained silent for a moment, thinking, and then he replied, almost as if talking to himself, "I didn't lose them; I exchanged them for a clear conscience."

I am profoundly glad, my friends, to come to New Bedford on this great day. It would thrill me at any time to come again to this scene of some of the happiest days of my own youth, but to come on the Fourth of July is genuinely inspiring. For this is the day on which we recharge the storage batteries of our patriotism, our love of country, the outstanding day on which we stop to think what our country has given us and what we in turn owe to our United States. Perhaps I, who have lived long years in totalitarian lands, with their regimentation, their secret police and spies, their control over the actions and over the very thoughts of the individual, am in an especially favorable position to assess the true value of our free democracy, the blessings of our national heritage. Profound gratitude for those blessings wells up in me today. But democracy is not a one-way street. We receive, we must give; and in time of war the emphasis must inevitably rest not upon values received but upon service rendered. Today our flag takes on an added sanctity. I feel moved to stand before it in full measure of reverence and affection and to pour out to it even the inadequate expressions that come to my lips, words of simple gratitude and pledges of future effort to guard it against anything that might sully its purity or that might impair those blessings of our national life for which it stands—pledges of service to our nation.

Can any American feel otherwise? Can any American be willing to receive and not to give his maximum? On this Independence Day let us each take stock of the degree of his effort in this war; let us each, no matter what the character of his individual work, remember

that soldier who had exchanged his legs for a clear conscience; and let us each ask himself: "Is my own conscience clear?"

And now a word about our enemy Japan. I know that enemy well as one should come to know any people well among whom one has lived for 10 long and trying years. Not many of our people really understand that enemy. There is still abroad in our country all too much fallacious thinking to the effect that once we get around to it we shall have little difficulty in conquering Japan. Some of our people do not seem to realize that we have steadily, intensively, and progressively been "getting around" to that task ever since Pearl Harbor as a few outstanding incidents such as those that have happened in the Coral Sea, at Midway Island, at Guadalcanal, at New Guinea, and at Attu have brilliantly attested. Today we are sending to the Asiatic theater every instrument of war that the traffic will stand, and the traffic itself is steadily increasing. Those who have said and who sometimes still say, "When we're through with Hitler we'll mop up the Japs" seem to have little comprehension of the magnitude of the task we face. It is true that we are fighting a global war, a war waged in many theaters and on many fronts. No theater, no front, is being neglected, and every success of our arms, the arms of the United Nations, in Russia or Africa, in Germany or the Near East, spells a success in the Pacific Ocean theater, and vice versa. I have high hopes that even though we still have a long way to go and a hard road ahead before we shall bring Germany and Italy to the unconditional surrender which is the irrevocable objective of our effort, the tide of war, now flowing in our favor, will never ebb. But even when we can turn our entire attention to Japan, let us not for a moment think that we can regard with complacency the problem of defeating that enemy.

Let me try to paint the picture briefly. First, the Japanese, as we have seen, are fanatical,

last-ditch fighters. Surrender or capture is to them the depth of ignominious disgrace to themselves, their families, and their ancestors. We have seen how on Attu, even after the Japanese officers and the main force were wiped out, individual soldiers still fought from their fox-holes in the mountains. For all I know, some of them are still fighting there. Their courage, stamina, discipline, and the drastic and Spartan character of their training until they have been brought to a knife-edge of war efficiency are marked in high degree. Today the Japanese occupy tremendous areas throughout East Asia and in the islands of the Pacific—areas which contain every raw material needed by any country for national power—and they control some 300 million native inhabitants in those areas whom we know, by experience, they will use as forced labor to develop those raw materials. In the ports that they have taken there exist great potentialities for additional shipbuilding facilities. The industrial plants everywhere in those regions they will have put in first-rate working order—for the Japanese are tremendously industrious, thorough, pertinacious, and scientifically expert. No grass will have grown under their feet, for they will undoubtedly have aimed from the start to make those areas so far as possible self-sustaining and independent of shipping facilities to and from the homeland. Their shipping is vulnerable and will become increasingly so as time goes on. Eventually, if we have not reached that point already, we shall sink their ships faster than they can build. They know this, and they will therefore prepare for the day when they can no longer depend on ships for maintenance of their supplies.

Where does this thought lead? Mind you, I do not wish to overstate the case. It leads to the conviction that even after we have put Tokyo and the Japanese Government out of action, whether by bombing or invasion of the homeland or both, those fanatical, last-ditch fighters will continue to fight wherever they may be—in the Philippines and China, Hong Kong and Formosa, Singapore, the Malay

Peninsula, Thailand, Indochina, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, and in the many islands to the south and east. Remember, surrender is to them the depth of disgrace.

There's the problem. It isn't going to be so easy "to mop up the Japs". And there is no sense in thinking it will be. Complacency in war is always dangerous. That is what I have been trying to tell our people ever since I returned from Japan last August, nearly a year ago. And I have been telling them that there must be no half-way measures in solving that problem, no temporizing, no compromise, no half-baked peace. We can never relax in safety and security in our own country until that cancer of Japanese aggressive militarism, which has spread over most of East Asia—and which if left alone would assuredly some day spread over into our hemisphere—has been utterly destroyed, cut out to the last cell, and rendered powerless ever to reproduce itself in future. To most of our people the overweening ambition and megalomania of those Japanese military leaders are incomprehensible. Those leaders have long planned and built against the day when, having developed the immense potentialities of power now at their command, they would come over and attack these United States. When Admiral Yamamoto said in public before he was recently killed that the peace after this war will be dictated in the White House in Washington, he was speaking in grim seriousness. And only a few days ago another of his breed repeated the same thought.

Well, we are not going to leave that cancer alone. We are not, thank heaven, leaving it alone today. But we have a long, difficult task ahead, beset, I fear, with much blood and sweat and tears. Once the American people fully comprehend the magnitude of this task they will see it through with their traditional grit and determination. All of this adds up to three simple "musts": We must not relax; we must continually intensify our effort in this war; and our effort must depend not alone upon our boys at the front but upon *every one of us throughout our mighty land.*

THE TASK OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Address by Francis B. Sayre ¹

[Released to the press July 8]

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to meet with the members of the Kiwanis Club, one of the forward-looking groups of this busy and active city of Baltimore. Since the great days of American trade when the merchants of Baltimore sent their clipper ships across the seven seas, the people of your city have been well aware of the impact of world events upon our daily lives. They have recognized the hard fact that neither nations nor people, at least under modern conditions, have it in their power to live happily or prosperously if cut off and insulated from the rest of the world. This afternoon I should like to discuss with you one of the vital world problems which looms immediately ahead—the task of bringing relief and rehabilitation to the stricken peoples of Europe and Asia.

I

At the conclusion of the war, ravaged Europe and Asia will be faced with dire need and gripping distress unprecedented in all history. In four years of fighting in Europe and six years of fighting in Asia, the Axis has overrun 35 nations and hundreds of islands in which were living over 500 millions of people. Battle, murder, and criminal violence have blackened most of Europe and much of Asia. Men and women have been killed and carried off into slavery. Homes have been destroyed. Cities have been pillaged; whole nations have been looted and plundered of their resources; the economies of entire peoples have been disrupted and exploited; whole races have been driven into exile and despair. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding furiously through Europe and Asia today.

If the new world for which we have been fighting is to be made a living reality we must go forward boldly and without fear. We are fighting to make secure for ourselves and for our children a way of life which is very precious to us, one based upon individual freedom and equality of opportunity and equal justice to the weak as to the strong. To maintain this way of life there is only one practicable way. Pious hopes and Fourth of July oratory will not be sufficient.

We must get down to realities. We must learn to realize that the entire world has become so closely knit together by trade, by modern technological development, by economic intermeshing between country and country, that it is quite impossible for half of the world to remain free while the other half is enslaved by ruthless force and oppression. In the light of existing conditions we cannot preserve individual liberty and peace for ourselves by fencing our own country off from the rest of the world.

The only way to make secure our way of life is first to help liberate the nations and peoples now overrun and enslaved by Axis armies and then to help them rebuild their social and economic and industrial life. We must assist in a world offensive against suffering and need as a first step toward restoration of world order and a decent way of life for all peoples. Through the relief and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia lies our only pathway toward peace and security.

The cost will be high, but every day we are manifesting our faith afresh that no price can be too great for human liberty and security. This will be part of the inescapable cost of gaining the objectives for which we are fighting. In comparison with the lavish and unprecedented expenditures of human life and national wealth which the winning of the war compels and which will be futile if we cannot push through to our ultimate objectives, the cost will be extremely modest.

¹ Delivered at a Kiwanis Club luncheon, Baltimore, July 8, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

From the viewpoint of our own country's material interests our stake in the success of this work is enormous. Indeed, upon success or failure in the rehabilitation of the stricken peoples of the world depends our own future prosperity or adversity. The United States cannot remain prosperous in a world of bankrupt customers.

Following the war, millions of our men will be returning from the battlefronts looking for peacetime work. The problem of how to prevent mass unemployment—one of the outstanding unsolved problems of our civilization—will begin once more to torment us. To increase American employment at home and keep American factory wheels turning we must find markets for American goods and build up purchasing power abroad. At the same time Europe will be in dire need of foodstuffs and cotton and automobiles, of textiles and agricultural implements and machinery, of the thousand and one things that the United States is prepared to produce in quantity and to sell—if we can only find markets and people with purchasing power to buy them. Do you see how vital it is for us in our own self-interest to get Europe and Asia back on their feet?

We faced the same problem in the years following the first World War. We fancied we were solving it during those fantastic days of the 'twenties by selling vast quantities of American goods abroad—and at the same time lending abroad the money with which to pay for them. In that way we were also able to raise our tariff wall to unprecedented heights. But the loans in large part proved uncollectible, so that in effect we deprived ourselves of American goods and wealth, compromised the ability of the borrowers to obtain funds for constructive purposes, and saddled the world with the burdens and problems of rising trade barriers and uncollectible debts. In the final outcome the policy of the 'twenties cost us substantial portions of our wealth and strengthened the forces which brought on the second World War. Surely Americans could not be satisfied with a repetition of that policy.

Furthermore, American prosperity cannot possibly be maintained in a world constantly upset by the recurrent threat of war. Economic progress cannot be built upon social unrest and political tension. Poverty and oppression in any part of the world, with resulting political instability, are direct menaces to the economic well-being and progress of the United States and of every other industrial country. Twice within a generation has the economy of the United States been disrupted and our standard of living compromised by war, even though originating on another continent. Surely it must be manifest to all that the United States has a tremendous material stake in the building of the kind of peace that will last. One of the foundation stones for such a peace is the relief and rehabilitation of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

II

Concretely, what is the nature of the initial job which we must perform to get Europe back on its feet again? In the ring of countries surrounding Germany which have been invaded and looted by Nazi armies, the population living west of Soviet Russia—excluding Germany itself, the United Kingdom, and the neutrals—is about 250 million people. No one can say when the armies of the United Nations will be able to free those peoples. At least we, in concert with the other United Nations, must be prepared to afford relief to as many as 150 to 160 million people between now and the end of 1944. Among these the need will be pitiful, immediate, and great beyond anything in the history of war.

When United Nations forces march into the ruins of Europe, first things must come first. We cannot expect that disorganized and starving and desperate people will be able to participate in the building of a constructive peace. We must begin by feeding the starving and binding up the wounds of the stricken, by checking the ravages of epidemics and diseases, by helping liberated peoples to replace anarchy by law and organized government.

All this we must do with an immediacy and on a scale never before attempted. It will be a monumental task. But it cannot be shirked. It will be an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the larger and the more difficult task of starting the wheels of industry and commerce turning again in liberated areas.

Fortunately, so far as food relief is concerned, the individual items needed at the outset are very few and very modest. Some soup or stew, some bread, a nourishing spread, and milk for babies and children will meet the first demands and keep body and soul together. Then will follow, until the next full harvest, perhaps a year later, the continuous need for wheat, sugar, and other staples to supplement the locally available vegetables and other foods.

The task of distributing relief at the outset rests with the military. Indeed, as need scarcely be pointed out, the initial work of relief and rehabilitation is an inseparable part of military operations. In total war the military is compelled to concern itself with the care of the civilian population in theaters of war, lest hunger and disease produce rioting and civil disturbance. Military operations may easily be jeopardized or hindered by civilian food riots, civil disturbances, interruption of transport services, or epidemics behind the lines. Our War Department has recognized these inescapable facts and has made quick and systematic relief for civil populations in combat areas an integral part of the military task.

The work of emergency civil relief at the outset, therefore, is undertaken by Army personnel with Army supplies and under Army direction. As the enemy is driven out the military must be prepared to operate mobile soup kitchens to keep homeless and penniless people alive, and to organize public-health services to prevent the spread of epidemics and to insure an adequate water supply. Shelter and clothing are secondary needs which must be supplied so far as transport and other arrangements allow.

As the active front moves forward and order begins to emerge from chaos the nature of the relief problem changes. The civilian popula-

tion repair and rebuild their homes as rapidly as possible and return to live in them. Soup kitchens are replaced by rationed supplies issued in various centers to the needy to be taken home and there consumed by the reassembled families. Many of the population will be able to procure and prepare their own food. But there will still for a time be large numbers of needy men, women, and children to whom standard rations must be supplied to keep them alive until the wheels of normal food production can be set in motion.

During this period the articles of diet will be somewhat more varied than during the initial emergency period. Nevertheless because of shortage of world supplies, of ships, and of transport facilities, the standard of relief set will have to be quite modest. There will probably not be enough food left at the end of the war to give everyone the ration that he or she should have. If we are to judge of practical possibilities by the amount available, it seems doubtful whether at the beginning it will be possible to import more food than sufficient to afford a general average of 2,000 calories a day. This is less than two thirds of an average American, Norwegian, or Italian pre-war diet. But at least it is better than the diet to which the Germans have condemned most of the people now under German domination, and, if wisely planned, will maintain the people of Europe during the early stages of rehabilitation.

After the initial period, the responsibility for administering civilian relief will naturally pass from the military to civilian authorities. To meet such responsibilities so far as they devolve upon the United States the President authorized the Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations "to plan, coordinate, and arrange for the administration of this Government's activities for the relief of victims of war in areas liberated from Axis control through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and

the furnishing of these services." Even though the area may still be under military occupation and all activities subject to the control of the theater commander, during this period the administration of relief will be principally by civilian personnel and with civilian supplies gathered for that purpose by the civilian relief organization.

It will not do to think of relief work during this period merely in terms of charity. In some of the areas, stripped of food supplies by systematic German pillage, the people may be desperately in need of food even though well able to pay for it. In other areas the people may lack both food and money although their governments in exile may be possessed of ample funds. In still other countries both people and their governments may lack food and money. In all these areas the fundamental task will be to get relief goods to people in dire need so as to save life and prevent riots and civil strife. The essential nature of the task will be the same, whether the relief goods are distributed through the channels of commerce or those of charity. The method of distribution must be determined by existing conditions. If some countries are genuinely unable to pay for the relief they need, we do not propose to withhold relief nor, on the other hand, to saddle them with the kind of debts which we know can never be collected. I do not mean to imply that there is anything wrong per se in extending loans for relief goods in instances where countries have sufficient potential assets to retire them in due course without permanent impairment of their economic structures. What we must guard against is the financing of relief by loans which can never be paid and which militate against the very rehabilitation which we seek to achieve.

Some have suggested that the administration of relief be utilized after the war to gain political objectives, and many will be anxious to use relief agencies for their own selfish purposes. The liberated areas will doubtless become hotbeds of bitterly striving and opposing factions, many of them bent on selfish power. Political intrigues will fill the air. From all

such factional strife America must resolutely hold aloof. Our only objective is to bring help to human beings in distress and to assist them, once they are able, to set up the governments of their choice, so long as these do not rest upon the tyranny of force. The underlying cornerstone of the undertaking of relief must be distribution solely on the basis of human need, without discrimination on account of race, color, creed, or political belief.

It is obvious that the furnishing of relief cannot be continued indefinitely. In fact, one of our primary purposes will be to eliminate the need for relief at the earliest possible moment. Our objective is to help those who have been prostrated by Axis tyranny and oppression to get on their own feet—to help people to help themselves. Until the first crop can be planted and tended and reaped, help from the outside may be necessary on an extended scale; after the first harvest the problem of relief will be less acute. From the very outset, therefore, if we are to avoid the necessity of administering relief indefinitely, we must plan and provide the means for helping people to get their crops planted and tended and their factory wheels turning again. This means providing seeds and fertilizers and where necessary a limited amount of agricultural tools. It may also mean providing a modest quantity of industrial machinery in some cases where factories can be put into the speedy production of relief supplies. Rehabilitation is thus a necessary and essential part of relief. Seeds for an ensuing year's crop may save more lives than an equal quantity of food.

It is clear that if relief supplies are to be on hand when the need presents itself they must be planned and procured considerably in advance. In view of the present short supply of most foodstuffs they cannot be had by a simple purchase and sale over the counter. In many cases the needed foodstuffs today are not in existence.

To feed Iowa wheat or New Jersey soup to a starving child in Greece or Norway or Poland or France requires many months of prepara-

tion. The food must first be allocated, by the appropriate American control agencies, then it must be procured for relief purposes, next it must be warehoused and means must be found for shipping it overseas. All these steps entail baffling problems involving considerable time and delay.

The problem of clothing, medical supplies, and personnel present still other problems.

Difficult as these are they can and are being met with characteristic American vigor and ingenuity.

The preliminary part of the work must be that of formulating carefully thought out plans and specifications for each separate country as well as for the entire over-all needs of Axis-dominated countries. Next, allocations must be sought from the various control agencies for at least part of the relief supplies required. At the same time purchases must be made where possible and supplies be gathered for relief purposes. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is at present engaged in every one of these activities, and progress is being made.

III

In a task as gigantic and world-wide as meeting the relief needs of the liberated areas in the coming months it is manifest that neither the United States nor any one of its allies could possibly do the job unassisted. The amount of food and other relief supplies necessary to meet urgent demands will be beyond the productive resources of any single nation. Furthermore, the furnishing of nation-wide relief is too delicate a task, too fraught with explosive issues, too provocative of resentments, to be undertaken wisely by any nation acting alone. The relief and rehabilitation of the continents of Europe and Asia involve the building of foundations which will have much to do with the shaping of the future peace and economic activity of the peoples of those areas. In a task as vast as this, all the peace-loving nations should participate, and all those should have a part who are concerned in making the future economic world one of fair-dealing and non-

discrimination and freedom from autocratic regimentation.

Our own country has therefore taken the lead in placing before the governments of the United Nations and of the other nations associated with them in this war a plan for the creation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Under the draft agreement, which has been proposed and which has already been agreed upon in principle by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States, an international administration is to be set up, headed by a director general and a council of representatives of all the member nations.¹ This administration is to plan, coordinate, and administer measures for the relief of victims of war through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief. This will involve international cooperation and joint activity in the planning of relief activities, the purchasing of supplies, the achieving of an equitable allocation of available supplies among competing countries, the use of ships and other methods of transportation, and the distribution of relief in the various localities.

I need scarcely add that in this world-wide undertaking all member states will be asked to contribute relief supplies, services, and money according to their ability. The beneficiary countries as well as all others will be expected to pull their weight in the boat to the utmost of their capacity and to transfer to other distressed countries such surplus commodities as they can produce.

For months we have been talking about post-war planning and international collaboration. We have been discussing how to build sound foundations for a stable peace. Now we are facing the realities. Here is the acid test of whether we can or whether we cannot forget our selfish differences and work together whole-

¹ BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

heartedly for common objectives which must be achieved if we are to go forward and attain humanity's place in the sun.

True, it is only part of the task which awaits us. Other more difficult parts of the work remain—the achievement of some form of international organization for the keeping of the peace, the effective limitation and control of armament production, the inauguration of practicable means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, the elimination of unfair trade practices and discriminations, the development of international responsibility with respect to certain backward areas. What we must remember is that these tasks cannot all be accomplished at once. Months and years of devoted study and consecrated effort will be necessary for the building of the international peace structure. Here, in this comparatively less difficult part of the task, we begin.

All forward-looking nations are in agreement in desiring to find practicable ways for bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia at the end of the war. For agricultural nations eager to sell their surpluses it is manifestly to their interest to do so. For predominantly industrial nations eager to avoid mass unemployment following the sudden curtailment of wartime production it is manifestly to their interest to do so.

If humanity is to go forward it is of crucial importance that we together work out successful methods for administering relief to stricken peoples at the end of the war. It is of even more crucial importance that in this vital test of international cooperation we learn how to plan and work together for the achievement of common goals of peace-loving nations.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON CHINA

[Released to the press July 7]

The President of the United States has sent the following telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China:

JULY 6, 1943.

Six years ago today, July 7, 1937, the Japanese launched at Lukouchiao a new and brutal attack on China. Under your outstanding leadership the Chinese armies and people immediately rose to the defense of their country, and for six years they have used every weapon in their power to strike back ceaselessly at the wanton aggressor.

The valor and sacrifices of the Chinese people in the cause of freedom have inspired the people of the United States. We know, as you do, how much must be done before the enemy is crushed and peace and justice are established throughout the world. Our people are joined in a common cause. Our arms are mounting, our strength is rising, our determination stands firm, and our triumph is inevitable.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

DEATH OF GENERAL SIKORSKI OF POLAND

[Released to the press July 5]

The Secretary of State made the following statement on the death of General Sikorski:

"I am inexpressibly shocked at the sad news of the death of General Sikorski, the Prime Minister of Poland and Commander in Chief of the Polish armed forces, in an airplane accident. The death of General Sikorski, who symbolized so vividly the indomitable spirit of the Polish people, is a very real loss not only to the Polish Government and people but to the United Nations and the cause for which we are fighting. The American people share the sense of loss of the Polish people at the tragic death of General Sikorski, his daughter, and his distinguished compatriots who perished with him."

[Released to the press July 5]

The President of the United States has sent the following message to the President of the Republic of Poland, His Excellency Wladyslaw Raczkievicz:

JULY 5, 1943.

I am deeply grieved to learn of the untimely death of General Sikorski, his daughter and the Polish officials who perished with him. On behalf of the American people and myself, I extend to you and to the Polish people our heartfelt sympathy.

During his several visits to Washington, I had the opportunity of personally becoming well acquainted with General Sikorski. Through my associations with him I learned to admire his integrity, his patriotism and those great qualities of leadership which so fully justified the confidence which you and the Polish people placed in him. His high sense of statesmanship and devotion to the cause of liberty and democracy made him one of the outstanding leaders of our times. His passing represents a severe loss to all freedom-loving people.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[Released to the press July 5]

The following message has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, His Excellency Count Edward Raczyński:

JULY 5, 1943.

It was with profound grief that I learned of the death of General Sikorski, his daughter and the distinguished Polish officials who were with him. I take this opportunity to extend to you my deepest sympathy in this great loss to Poland. All who knew General Sikorski were impressed by his sincerity of purpose, high-minded devotion to duty and outstanding statesmanship.

CORDELL HULL

[Released to the press July 10]

President Roosevelt has sent the following telegram to the President of Poland, His Excellency Władysław Raczkiewicz:

JULY 9, 1943.

Thank you for your cordial message on the occasion of American Independence Day. I fully share your views that our increasing vic-

tories are bringing closer the hour of deliverance for the nations of Europe struggling against the brutal invader.

I have also received from Gibraltar an Independence Day message from General Sikorski sent just before the tragic accident which deprived Poland and the world of the services of this outstanding statesman and soldier. We all realize how deeply his passing is felt by the Polish people, in particular by those in Poland who have been so relentlessly and courageously resisting the efforts of the Nazi enemy to stamp out their spirit of liberty and independence. Fully cognizant of what the loss of General Sikorski means to the brave and dauntless peoples of Poland, I am confident that they will carry on with redoubled efforts their fight against Nazi tyranny, secure in the thought that the high principles of integrity, justice and statesmanship laid down by General Sikorski, will be carried on by other leaders.

The Polish people may be certain that their sufferings and unceasing contributions to our common cause will not be forgotten when their hour of liberation strikes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 6]

Señor Enrique Serpa, Cuban newspaperman and author, has arrived in Washington as a guest of the Department of State for a tour of this country.

Señor Serpa, a feature writer for the Habana daily, *El País*, has four times been awarded the prize for journalism established by the Ministry of Education of Cuba. He received also this year the Varela Zequeira Award given by the Lions Club of Habana for the best news-story of 1942.

[Released to the press July 9]

Dr. Sergio Bagú, Argentine educator and author, arrived in Washington July 8 at the invitation of the Department of State. While in this country Dr. Bagú will visit universities and other cultural centers in all parts of the country. His fundamental purpose is to acquaint himself with the plans being advanced by different groups for economic and social reconstruction after the war.

[Released to the press July 9]

Dr. Ernesto Cáceres, of Lima, Chief of the Department of Mail Services of Peru—a post corresponding to that of Assistant Postmaster General—has arrived in this country at the invitation of the Department of State to study United States postal organization. He will spend the greater part of his three months' visit in Washington and New York, and will devote special attention to mail transportation.

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

On July 7, 1943, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Ray Atherton to be American Minister to Canada, and also to serve concurrently as Minister to Denmark and as Minister near the Government of Luxembourg now established in Canada; William C. Burdett, to be American Minister to New Zealand; and Loy W. Henderson, to be American Minister to Iraq.

DEATH OF STUART ALLEN

[Released to the press July 6]

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Stuart Allen whose husband was a Foreign Service officer assigned as Consul at Vancouver, Canada, at the time of his death at that post on July 5, 1943:

"Please accept the expression of my deepest sympathy in the loss of your husband, Stuart Allen, who gave fourteen years of loyal service to his country and who will be greatly missed by his many and devoted friends throughout the Department and the Foreign Service."

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Agreements Relating to Plantation Rubber Investigations

Honduras

By a despatch dated June 30, 1943 the American Ambassador at Tegucigalpa sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated June 18, 1943 addressed by the Ambassador to the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original of a note dated June 28, 1943 addressed by the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador, effecting an agreement between the United States and Honduras for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of a cooperative agreement for plantation rubber investigations in Honduras which was signed on February 28, 1941, in the English and Spanish languages, by the Ministro de Fomento, Agricultura, y Trabajo of the Republic of Honduras and the Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Nicaragua

By a despatch dated June 29, 1943 the American Ambassador at Managua sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated June 23, 1943 addressed by the Ambassador to the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original of a note dated June 26, 1943 addressed by the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador, effecting an

agreement between the United States and Nicaragua for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of an agreement for extension and continuation of plantation rubber investigations in Nicaragua which was signed on January 11, 1941, in the English and Spanish languages, by the Minister of Agriculture and Labor of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Washington December 23, 1942; effective January 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 311. Publication 1941. 81 pp. 15¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José April 3, 1943; effective April 3, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 318. Publication 1949. 5 pp. 5¢.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Extending the Agreement of March 27, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San Salvador March 25, 1943; effective March 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 316. Publication 1950. 4 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

War Developments in the West Indies [articles]. (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.) May 1943. 39 pp., illus., processed (from various issues of Foreign Commerce Weekly). Free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Labor Conditions in Latin America. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.) 1943. Serial no. R. 1523. Latin American Series 14. ii, 10 pp. Free from Department of Labor.

Manpower Control in Germany. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.) 1943. Serial no. R. 1508. 12 pp. Free from Department of Labor.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, June 1934–April 1943. (Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.) April 1943. Public Affairs Bulletin 19. iii, 107 pp., processed. Printed for official use and not available for distribution.

International Law Documents, 1941. (Naval War College.) 1943. vi, 167 pp. 60¢ from G. P. O.

Are Wars Inevitable? [with list of references]. (Smithsonian Institution.) May 11, 1943. War Background Studies 12; Publication 3730. iii, 36 pp. Free from Smithsonian Institution.

Trade Agreement Between the United States and Mexico: Digests of Trade Data With Respect to Products on Which Concessions Were Granted by the United States. (Tariff Commission.) 1943. lxvi, 355 pp., processed. Free from Tariff Commission.

Abridged Instructions for Preparation of Reports on Form TFR-500, Relating to Property in Foreign Countries by Individuals Whose Property in All Foreign Countries Had Total Value Less Than \$50,000. (Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Department.) June 1943. 9 pp. Free from Treasury Department.

Legislation

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944: An Act Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. Approved July 1, 1943. [H.R. 2397.] Public Law 105, 78th Cong. 34 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1943. Conference Report. H. Rept. 661, 78th Cong., on H. R. 2714. 4 pp.

National War Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1944 (H.R. 2968):

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess. [Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pp. 44–53, 122; excerpt from statement by the former American Ambassador to Japan in connection with consideration of the War Relocation Authority, pp. 392–393.] 414 pp.

S. Rept. 367, 78th Cong. 4 pp.

Conference Report. H. Repts. 674 and 696, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 3030, An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, etc. [Inter-American Highway, Costa Rica, pp. 66-74.] 156 pp.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts: Hearings Before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1882 and H.R. 2309, bills to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, to put the Chinese on

a quota basis, and to permit their naturalization.

May 19, 20, 26, 27, and June 2 and 3, 1943. 283 pp.
Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States: Message from the President of the United States transmitting report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted appropriating the sum of \$141,037.61 for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years. H. Doc. 250, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 30 pp.

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The War

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO THE PEOPLE OF ITALY

[Released to the press by the White House July 16]

On July 16 the President and the Prime Minister of Great Britain sent the following joint message to the people of Italy:

"At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States and Great Britain under the command of General Eisenhower and his Deputy General Alexander are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country. This is the direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime.

"Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties. Mussolini plunged you into a war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, your air forces, to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia, and the world. This association with the designs of Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much.

"Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously, but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front and on every battlefield in Africa from El Alamein to Cape Bon. Today Germany's hopes for world conquest have been

blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by the vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's sea-coasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and Allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean.

"The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction, and death on all those who refuse to recognize the Germans as the master race. The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist regime which serves the evil power of the Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing the tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people. But we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position.

"Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the United Nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: to give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crimes. All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders; it is only by disavowing both that a

reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European Nations.

"The time has now come for you, the Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your

own interests and your own desire for a restoration of national dignity, security, and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler—or live for Italy, and for civilization."

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON BASTILLE DAY

[Released to the press by the White House July 14]

The 14th of July is, for all the peoples of the world devoted to the ideals of liberty, a day of celebration. We observe it this year, here in the United States, with special fervor. Immortal France has reaffirmed once again, in the most heroic circumstances, her greatness and her glory.

On this anniversary of the winning by the French people of their liberties I wish to recall again that the fundamental principles which guide our democracies were evolved from the American and the French Revolutions. The keystone of our democratic structure is the principle which places governmental authority in the people, and in the people only. There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself. She transcends all parties, personalities, and groups: they live indeed only in the glory of French nationhood.

One of our war aims, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, is to restore the mastery of their destinies to the peoples now under the invaders' yoke. There must be no doubt anywhere of the unalterable determination of the United Nations to restore to the oppressed peoples their full and sacred rights.

French sovereignty resides in the people of France.

Today this people is shackled by barbaric oppression. In the freedom of tomorrow, when Frenchmen and their brothers in arms of the United Nations have cleansed French soil of the enemy, the French people will again give expression to their freedom in the erecting of a government of their own free choice.

Long live Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. May France live forever!

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press July 14]

The scene was the regimental mess hall of one of the Prussian Guard regiments in Berlin; the date, some time in 1912 or 1913; the hour, late. Much champagne had been consumed, and restraints were off.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" had been sung in thunderous volume; glasses had been banged on the table to the toast "Der Tag". "In Vino Veritas." I said to the Junker officer beside me: "There you have the quintessence of the martial spirit. In fact, the German Army re-

minds me of a football team which after long training is tired of practice and wants a game." "Yes," he replied, "you are right. And we shall have that game, unquestionably. It's only a matter of time before we shall have to fight our traditional enemy, France, again." He spoke of it much as one might speak of our Army-Navy football game—as an inevitable engage-

¹Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, at Columbia University, New York, July 13, 1943.

ment. "But that will be quite simple," he continued; "we are much stronger than France. We may have to go in through Belgium, but of course the Belgians won't fight; they will simply let us through. And the British couldn't fight if they wanted to; they're a decadent race, and anyway they are far too much occupied with their labor troubles and the Irish problem. We can count them out. As for you in America, it would be laughable for you to try to fight us. Of course the hundreds of thousands of Germans in your country would never allow that, and even if you should try to come in, you could never get a single soldier across the Atlantic; we would attend to that."

Thus the Prussian officer before 1914.

Time moves on to the early spring of 1941. The panorama has moved too, and another scene is presented, the garden at the Tokyo home of Matsuoka, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. We walk up and down by the hour, both smoking pipes; he talks, and I, as usual, listen. "Democracy is bankrupt;" he says—how precisely I remember those words—"this is the day of the great military powers. Germany will unquestionably win this war and will control all of Europe, while we are the stabilizing force in the Far East, and we shall create in Greater East Asia, including the South Seas, a new order constructed on the principle of co-prosperity." His predecessor, Arita, had contrasted the great open spaces of the South Seas regions and their vast natural resources with overcrowded Japan, a country poor in resources. Matsuoka developed that theme. And then he went on to say that if the United States should get into a shooting war with Germany, even in defense against the German submarines, Japan would be obliged, on the basis of article 3 of the Tripartite Pact, to go to war with us. "Democracy is decadent," he repeated, and he added: "But if you insist on sending your ships into the European war zone, you will have to take the consequences."

A few months earlier, after Japan had joined the Axis, I was playing golf one Saturday when a messenger hurried on to the course and said that the Foreign Office wanted to see me im-

mediately. As it was my first game in several weeks I finished the 18 holes and then repaired to the official residence of the Vice Foreign Minister. The higher officials were sitting in a circle with an admiral of the Navy, expressions of deep concern written on their faces. They handed me a telegram and said: "What does this mean?" I read it. It was a press telegram saying that Mr. Hull had called home all Americans in the Far East who could be spared from their duties. I said: "Gentlemen, I have not yet seen this news; presumably a telegram is now on my desk in the Embassy. But I can tell you at once what it means. When you joined the Axis and entered into partnership with a country which has threatened my country and has announced its intention to wreck many of the fundamental principles for which my country stands, you believed that we would become intimidated and would step back. I told you on the contrary that we would step forward. This is the first step." Those Japanese officials were amazed.

In international relationships, not only in past history but in contemporary affairs—and certainly this axiom will apply with equal or greater force in future—one of the fundamental sources of danger is the lack of understanding, the erroneous conception, among governments and peoples, of the background, the underlying impulses and motivations, the psychology, stamina, and spirit of other peoples. Had the Germans in 1914 and the Japanese in 1941 better understood those things, had they more accurately conceived the inherent qualities of their future enemies, might they not have hesitated to rush headlong toward certain ultimate destruction? Democracy, they said, is bankrupt; the people of the democracies decadent, soft, flabby from too much luxury, disunited by too much individual independence, unwilling to save or to sacrifice their comforts, unable to unite or to endure the grim and constantly intensified demands of total war.

Alas, what they did not know and perhaps do not yet wholly understand is that, while we in the democracies begin war as novices and in low gear because we are not in time of peace geared for war, with the wheels of our war

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The War

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

Address by Henry S. Villard ¹

[Released to the press August 19]

Never before has the word *Africa* meant so much to the people of the United States. On the morning of November 8, 1942, the name of the erstwhile Dark Continent leaped into the headlines, and America suddenly learned that thousands of her sons had landed on what used to be considered a distant shore. By now we all know the enormous importance of North Africa to the prosecution of the war against the Axis and the part it plays in global strategy.

But Africa is a vast territory, three and one-half times as big as the United States, with a population about as large. It embraces a tremendous range of climate, geography, flora and fauna, natural resources, and cultures. The Africa of the Congo is very different from Morocco or Algeria. Ethiopia is totally unlike Portuguese Mozambique. The Union of South Africa has an individuality of its own. Yet each in its way represents the continent, a piece of the jig-saw puzzle which goes to make up the variegated whole.

In these days of miraculously fast transportation, the existence of such a huge land with still undeveloped riches and a relatively primitive native population is alone enough to arouse our curiosity. In addition, the war has turned a powerful searchlight on Africa, focusing attention on its strategic position and bringing home the fact that there are intricate problems to be solved there if future threats to world peace are to be avoided.

From Brazzaville to Casablanca, from Accra to Nairobi, from Eritrea to Cairo, our boys in uniform are learning today what Africa is like. Many of them will come back with a first-hand knowledge of those problems which must be considered in any organization for the peace—problems dealing with the orderly exploitation of raw materials, with the opportunity for trade by all nations, with the welfare and advancement of the native inhabitants. These are subjects which must interest everyone concerned with human progress, whether in the economic, commercial, or sociological field. For the first time we as a nation are beginning to ask exactly what are the relations of our country with the great undeveloped continent across the seas, and what are those relations to be in the future.

I shall try to state the main problems with respect to Africa from the standpoint of the American Government. But first, let me mention briefly the historic connections of this country with the Africa we have always heard about and read about, but which because of its remoteness from our ordinary paths of travel few of us have ever visited.

Our first contact with Africa is traceable to the iniquitous practice of slave trading. To our forefathers, perhaps, as in the case of the

¹ Delivered on August 19 by Mr. Villard, who is Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, at the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y.

other raiding nations, it did not seem particularly wrong to land upon an alien coast, seize its helpless people, and consign them and their descendants to slavery—all in the name of progress and the upbuilding of civilization. The inhuman traffic in slaves and rum carried on by early traders and businessmen in the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast of Africa had a lasting influence not only on our own society but on the outlook of the African tribal communities, and reflects the dark record of those who participated in the spoils.

But early in the nineteenth century a bright spot appeared in the unpleasant picture. After the acts of 1818 and 1819 had declared trading in slaves to be piracy, colonization societies in the eastern States made efforts to transport and settle in Africa the increasing numbers of slaves who had obtained their freedom and for whom no economic solution appeared to exist in this country. The plans first took tangible form in 1821 when, in a transaction reminiscent of the purchase of Manhattan Island, a strip of land on the edge of the continent nearest to South America was obtained from the natives of West Africa "for a miscellaneous assortment, including muskets, tobacco, umbrellas, hats, soap, calico, and other things."

Philanthropy and government joined hands in the founding of what is now Liberia. American naval vessels brought additional settlers in succeeding years, who gradually merged into groups of self-administered communities. Their difficulties rivaled those of our Pilgrim Fathers. Disease, attacks by native tribes, lack of supplies, and adverse climatic conditions played havoc with the early colonists. Health was imperiled; deaths were frequent. In 1837 the struggling communities united in the Commonwealth of Liberia, governed by a board of directors delegated by the several parent societies in the United States. A dispute with the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone over the right to levy local import duties resulted in the decision to inaugurate a republic. Liberia's declaration of independence was proclaimed on July 24, 1847, and treaties were soon

afterward negotiated with various European countries.

For political reasons in that crucial period immediately preceding our Civil War it was not possible for the American Government to extend recognition to its protégé until 1862. From then on, however, the progress of the young republic has been followed with a sympathetic and watchful eye in the United States. As I shall explain later, it is the one place on the African Continent where our national help has been markedly felt—and doubtless our interest there will continue and deepen.

Piracy—from Africa—entered into our relationship at an early date. Under the leadership of the notorious deys of Algiers, corsairs of the Barbary States attacked our shipping in the Mediterranean, pillaging our vessels and seeking to exact tribute from our merchants. In the years between 1801 and 1819 occurred many of the incidents which are familiar to every American schoolboy, climaxed by the famous encounter of Stephen Decatur with the Algerian frigate *Copper Bottom* on June 10, 1815. By our victory on that occasion we not only put an end to the depredations of the corsair admiral, Rais Hammida, but paved the way for the abolition of piracy, of the payment of tribute, and of the enslavement of Christian prisoners. Our nation was scarcely 40 years old when it performed that task. The exploits of American naval vessels off the shores of Tripoli brought about what none of the European powers of the time accomplished. It is peculiarly fitting that our air, land, and sea forces should have returned to the scene today to defeat the Nazi and Fascist highwaymen in the Mediterranean.

The most noteworthy contribution by an American to the development of Africa lay in the work of Stanley, whose name will be forever associated with the penetration of the Congo. His pioneering activities between 1879 and 1883 stirred our national pride and made us conscious of the immense tract of totally unknown land that awaited exploration. Here was a challenge, sentimental and humanitarian—and to the keen-eyed Yankee, commer-

cial as well. In his annual message to Congress of December 4, 1883, President Arthur stated that the area was being opened to commerce by King Leopold's International Association of the Congo; that an American citizen, Stanley, was the chief executive officer; that the objects of the association were philanthropic; that the United States could not be indifferent to this work, nor to the interests of its citizens; and finally that cooperation with other commercial powers might become advisable in order to promote the rights of trade and residence in the Congo Valley free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

Shortly thereafter we recognized the flag of the International Africa Association as the flag of a friendly government—and we were the first to do so.

With the opening-up of the Congo, the era of colonial rivalries and annexations was on. It became necessary to define the formalities to be observed in order that new occupations along the coast of Africa might be considered effective. The question of freedom of commerce had to be discussed, as well as the principle of freedom of navigation as applied to international rivers, such as in the case of the Danube. Acting in concert with the French Government, the German Government proposed in October 1884 that representatives of the various powers interested in African commerce should hold a conference at Berlin.

On the stipulation that we should not be bound by any of the conclusions that might be reached, the United States accepted an invitation to attend this first international meeting on Africa. We signed the General Act of the Congress of Berlin on February 26, 1885. Shortly thereafter the administration of President Arthur ended and that of President Cleveland began. It was therefore up to a different administration from that under which the United States had participated in the conference to decide whether or not the act should be submitted to the Senate for ratification. President Cleveland refrained from asking the Senate's approval. The reason he gave was the inclusion in the act of certain provisions obligating

the signatories to maintain neutrality in the Congo region, which were held to conflict with our traditional policy of non-intervention in the disputes of other nations with regard to territorial questions.

Although we did not ratify the Act of Berlin, we made clear our benevolent attitude toward the principles it laid down. A great area known as the Conventional Basin of the Congo was delimited, in which the "open door" policy of trade was to apply. The understanding reached on this and other matters pertaining to the newly discovered heart of Africa was the cornerstone on which rested all subsequent agreements dealing with that continent.

Free trade in the Congo at first was short-lived. In 1890 the nations met again at Brussels and passed a General Act and Declaration permitting the imposition of 10 percent import duties. The United States did not even sign this declaration, and stood aside while it was made applicable by the signatory nations.

In the busy days of treaty-making following the first World War this Government became a party to several agreements relating to Africa. First and foremost, the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, signed in September 1919, revised the previous acts concerning the Conventional Basin of the Congo, restored freedom of trade, and is the instrument governing our relations with that area today. We signed multilateral conventions on particular subjects: the liquor traffic, in 1919; the arms trade, in 1925; slavery, in 1926. Between 1923 and 1925 we negotiated six conventions with the powers holding mandates in Africa, securing our rights in the colonial territories which Germany surrendered by the Treaty of Versailles. Those conventions established the fundamental principle that we had a right to be consulted in the disposition of the ex-enemy colonies, regardless of the fact that the Peace Treaty of 1919 had not been accepted by the United States. This interest of our Government in the mandated territories was a significant step in the relationship of America to Africa. It not only marked the advent of American influence in the determina-

tion of ultimate sovereignty over a substantial portion of African soil, but also secured us equality of opportunity so far as trade or commerce was concerned.

As I have previously suggested, on all the checkerboard map of Africa our ties with the Negro Republic of Liberia have been the most intimate. With a constitution, flag, and government patterned on our own, with a history of American encouragement and supervision against possible foreign encroachments, it is natural that Liberia should constitute our main link with the Africa of today. Liberia looms out of all proportion to its size for a number of reasons.

For one thing, Liberia is a source of that vital commodity, rubber. The Firestone plantations, American-owned, are producing about 35 million pounds annually. Another point is Liberia's favorable situation at the so-called narrows of the South Atlantic. According to precise measurement of the air routes, the Pan American Airways base at Fisherman Lake, Liberia, is actually nearer to Brazil than the French port of Dakar. The implications of such a strategic location in the aerial age that is sure to follow this war are quite obvious.

Liberia stands ready to encourage American enterprise. Last June President Barclay visited Washington and made it clear that he would welcome the development of his country by United States interests, provided only that they benefited Liberia and did not exploit his people. The extension of lend-lease aid and the presence in Liberia at this moment of American forces under the terms of a defense agreement entered into last year give an indication of the reciprocal assistance which the two countries are rendering. I do not doubt that in any plans which may be worked out for international security after the present conflict, Liberia—across the way from the bulge of Brazil—will be one of the focal points of special importance to the Americas.

Mention should be made here of our relations with Ethiopia. No discussion of Africa would be complete without reference to the valiant

Kingdom of Haile Selassie, one of the first victims of Axis aggression and the first to recover its independence. During the entire period of Italian occupation, the United States Government steadfastly refused to recognize Italy's claim to sovereignty over Ethiopian territory. I have been assured by Mr. Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance of Ethiopia, who was the chief Ethiopian delegate to the recent international food conference at Hot Springs, that this attitude on the part of our Government will never be forgotten in his country.

An extraordinary development of Africa's physical resources is taking place today. The war has created an insatiable demand for minerals, lumber, foodstuffs, and tropical produce of every sort, draining off surpluses and awakening new demands in hitherto untouched regions. Under lend-lease, military supplies have flowed in a steady stream to the defense of African territories; modern roads and railways have been constructed; air bases have dotted the landscapes and the airplane has become a familiar sight; ports have been enlarged and improved. As new needs have arisen under the emergency, the demand has increased for such little-known ores as tantalite or columbite, and for such exotic products as shea butter and kapok and calabar beans and pyrethrum. In the cause of victory, agents of this Government have flown hither and yon collecting valuable products for shipment to the Allied war machine. The expansion of trade which has occurred in each direction is limited only by the desperately overburdened shipping facilities.

Such has been the impact of war on the economy of Africa that far-reaching results may be anticipated. The artificial stimulus has caused many changes in methods of production and in the utilization of native labor. A new standard of living has been introduced, from which Africa cannot retreat.

Now what of the postwar period? To what extent will our ships continue to ply the waters of Africa, laden with building supplies and machinery on the one hand and returning with valuable tropical cargoes on the other? Com-

mon sense tells us that the wartime pitch cannot be maintained, that the requirements of the African bases will diminish sharply. It is problematical to what degree our lend-lease arrangements will permit us to extend the projects which have so materially assisted the common war effort in Africa. War goods will be replaced by peace goods, and our normal shipments of automobiles, radios, leaf tobacco, and hardware will be resumed.

Yet trade is bound to grow over the years. We would not be American if we were not interested in that. Moreover, our recently developed use for some of Africa's products may well persist after the war. The staggering consumption of metals alone may seriously affect our own reserves, for instance, of manganese, copper, and tin. Natural resources such as exist in Africa offer great reservoirs for development and use by the peoples of the world—including those indigenous to Africa. In the past these reservoirs have in some instances been responsible for international jealousies and bitter strife.

To avoid this prolific source of unrest and competition, point four of the Atlantic Charter was framed. I repeat here the declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that their respective countries "... will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

When the time comes to formulate the conditions for the better world we all hope will follow the present struggle, I feel certain that the American principle of equality of opportunity in trade will remain a paramount factor in Africa, applicable in the colonies of whatever nationality. Furthermore, our interest in Africa is not that of the pirates of old who plundered and robbed and took without giving in return. Africa needs our skills and services in order to achieve greater productivity, just as we need access to Africa's resources.

There will be ample room for cooperative effort in the working-out of mutually beneficial economic undertakings.

Opportunities for American aid of one kind or another in Africa after the war will be boundless. The single problem of education is enough to stagger the imagination. The need for educational facilities will dwarf all previous efforts of the missionary and philanthropic societies which have carried the burden of instruction in the past. For instance, the matter of health will cry loudly for attention. Weaving together the African communities by air, and linking them up in turn with the other regions of the world, brings in its train a host of medical problems. In addition to the inexhaustible need for private practice, Africa may require the establishment of an adequate tropical health institute sponsored by governments or by an international organization, to prevent the transmission of disease and to help eradicate local sources of infection.

It is certain that in the fields of education, of medicine, of social welfare in general, America can find full scope for its philanthropic impulses.

While we are well aware of the economic possibilities in Africa and the amazing accessibility of that continent which is now a fact, the political aspects of the colonial question are also clearly of interest to the American people. I say this for two reasons: First, because Americans are intensely alive to developments all over the world; secondly, because the peaceful development and welfare of Africa inescapably affect the security of all the Western Hemisphere. The appearance of sore spots and frictions in the colonial systems of Africa is surely a matter of concern to us.

From the political standpoint, various solutions have been proposed here and abroad for the problem of colonies. The British Labor Party advocates a form of international supervision over the national administration of colonies, carried out by an International Colonial Commission functioning under a theoretical International Authority to be created after the

war. This would leave the existing local administrations intact but would make them responsible to the bar of an expert public opinion. Others would go further and transfer the sovereignty now exercised by the controlling power to an international body charged with full legislative and administrative authority over a colony. Both these forms of international control embody the mandate principle, evolved after the last war, under which the victorious powers assumed the guardianship of certain backward peoples "not yet able to stand alone." The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations supervised the carrying-out of various mandatory obligations designed to protect the native from abuse and to uphold the international commitments of the administering power. Those who advocate a different system believe that the Mandates Commission suffered from the same fault as its parent body: it lacked the teeth to make itself effective; nor could it initiate policies of its own. They point out that while no harm and some good actually resulted from the mandate system in Africa, its application in the islands of the Pacific was a tragic failure. The Japanese thumbed their noses at the Mandates Commission and secretly fortified the islands entrusted to their care—eventually using them for bases in their attack on Pearl Harbor.

Still another suggestion has been made for the future handling of colonial problems, which has received attention on both sides of the Atlantic. This involves the establishment of regional councils, composed of representatives of the powers controlling adjacent or neighboring colonial territories, together with such other powers as have a valid related interest, as, for example, from the standpoint of security. A regional council would aim at consultation and cooperation on problems common to the immediate area, on coordination of policies, and on mutual checks and criticisms. Here again, the proposal is based on the principles of trusteeship.

Whatever the dispositions of the peace to come, it is unlikely in the extreme that the former enemy territories in Africa will come into the outright possession of any one power. It is equally improbable that the United States would alone accept jurisdiction or control over any part of such former enemy territory. Notwithstanding the astonishing and probably Axis-inspired rumors which crop up from time to time, this Government—in keeping with its traditional policy throughout the world—has no designs on the colonial possessions of other nations and no desire to carve out for its exclusive benefit any portion of Africa.

Some of our allies in this great war have looked with mixed feelings at America's interest in the future treatment of Africa and its inhabitants. Yet it is entirely natural in a war for the Four Freedoms that we as Americans should openly discuss the question of political advancement for the natives of Africa. That does not mean we intend to see one set of views or another enforced, or that we even listen seriously to the extremists who advocate the instant liberation of all dependencies from external control. Aside from the chaos and confusion which would result from casting adrift on the uncertain political seas great masses of inexperienced people, the readiness of the communities involved requires the most serious thought.

The Anglo-Saxon democracies freely admit that self-government is a desirable goal. Moreover, it is increasingly recognized that the imperialism of the past, the old system of colonial exploitation, is giving way to new social concepts. Yet great as our desire may be to see the Africans enjoy and profit by political independence, we must remember that definite stages of economic progress must precede the capacity to manage successfully the self-governing institutions of an independent political entity.

We should furthermore remember that only a small minority of the peoples in the colonies have expressed a desire for self-government. While we may assume that many more would ask for it if they knew what it meant and were

able to make their wishes known, it is also true that many of the inhabitants of these colonies are actually opposed to self-government. In Nigeria, for example, numerous Africans oppose it on the ground that they receive a greater measure of justice from British courts than they do from the African courts functioning in the same districts, and because of the fear that many of the people would fare less well under a purely African regime.

We reserve to ourselves full liberty of discussion on such important questions affecting the advance of mankind. But in fairness to the colonial powers who are our allies, and for the sake of greater unity in war and peace, we would do well to reflect that we have minorities in territories under the United States flag who call for self-government. Even though many Americans may agree with them, we would scarcely welcome being advised by our allies to hasten the grant of self-government wherever it is asked. If we consider how thorny are the problems in our own territories, we will be less hasty in reaching conclusions about Africa.

No doubt the governing powers would welcome our participation in international bodies or regional councils, should they be set up, specifically to aid in the development of Africa for the benefit of the African people. As I have just pointed out, the opportunities for improvement in living standards, in education, health, and agriculture, are practically without end. The governing powers have developed their colonies with limited colonial revenues. Granted that these resources have not permitted as rapid development as the British people—or as you and I—might wish, it is worth noting that the British Parliament recently voted to make available over the next 10 years sums which may amount to 55 million pounds or more for the development of the British colonies. That is only a drop in the bucket of appropriations which Africa could absorb, but it is a start.

If we wish to obtain benefits from the development of Africa, in the interest of all peoples—including the natives themselves—capital must be supplied for various purposes

and from various sources: philanthropic, commercial, and perhaps international. The proof of our sincerity in fulfilling hopes awakened during these years of war will lie in our willingness to contribute to and invest in the future of Africa.

I have mentioned the Treaty of St. Germain, signed in 1919, and known as the revising convention of previous acts on Africa. One of the provisions of the St. Germain treaty was that another international conference should be held 10 years after the treaty had gone into effect. The purpose of the second meeting would be to introduce such modifications as experience might have shown to be necessary. In the decade before the outbreak of the present war, the nations were obviously too preoccupied with matters nearer home, for no one ever suggested the calling of that second conference.

So much has been said and written about colonial problems, so prominent has been the discussion about Africa's raw materials, that another meeting of the nations interested in Africa at some future date seems likely. As presently distributed among the powers, the colonial dependencies present questions which must be settled, particularly those relating to strategic and economic advantages.

The continent of Africa is bound to play a prominent part in any system of international security which may be devised for the future. At Dakar the presence of an American naval mission under Vice Admiral William Glassford is testimony to the importance of the Atlantic routes and to our cooperation with the French in making them safe for travel. Such a strategic locality as Liberia has been shown to be vital to the defense of this hemisphere. Our traditional policy of the "open door," if applied uniformly to all colonial areas, is one which we confidently expect will aid in removing sources of economic conflict and contribute to the advancement of the native. If raw materials are made accessible to all on a basis of non-discrimination, one of the fundamental excuses for conquest by force will be destroyed and a real step will be taken toward a peaceful world.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press August 20]

The United States Government has requested Japan to grant and to obtain from its allies safe-conduct for the exchange vessel *Gripsholm* and has good reason to hope that safe-conduct for the vessel will be received in time to permit the forthcoming exchange to be made at Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India, by October 15.

As soon as additional details are available the State Department will make a further announcement for the information of relatives and friends of those Americans who are expected to return from the Far East.

The War Department last night, August 19, issued the following notice, which is self-explanatory:

"The sailing of the exchange ship *Gripsholm* to the Far East has been advanced. All persons who received labels from the Provost Marshal General authorizing packages to be sent to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East must have such packages in New York by midnight of August 27. This changes the former time for receipt of parcels in New York from September 15 to August 27 and applies only to persons who received the labels from the Office of the Provost Marshal General for packages to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East."

[Released to the press August 21]

In connection with the forthcoming exchange of American and Japanese nationals at Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India, the Department of State in cooperation with the Post Office Department has made special arrangements for the dispatch and delivery of first-class mail to the returning American repatriates on the exchange vessel *Gripsholm*. Parcels may not be sent to persons returning on the *Gripsholm* as all cargo space has been made available to the

American Red Cross for medicines, concentrated foods, and other relief supplies for prisoners of war and interned civilians in the Far East. Next-of-kin parcels for prisoners of war and interned civilians remaining in the Far East may be sent by those who have received the necessary labels from the Office of the Provost Marshal General, if they reach New York by August 27 as already announced to the press.

Mail (letters and postal cards but not parcels) for the American nationals returning from the Far East should bear full foreign postage and be mailed in time to reach New York by August 30 at the latest. They should be addressed in accordance with the following model:

John Jones,
Prospective Repatriate on M.S. *Gripsholm*,
Care of Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.

Mail sent as prescribed above will be delivered after the vessel has cleared the port of Mormugão on the return voyage. There is no assurance that mail sent to the repatriates through other channels will reach Mormugão in time to be delivered to the repatriates.

On the return voyage the *Gripsholm* is scheduled to call at Port Elizabeth and Rio de Janeiro where mail may also be addressed to prospective repatriates in care of the American Consulate and American Embassy, respectively.

It is expected that mail intended for officially reported American prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East, addressed in the usual manner for such mail, will also be carried on the *Gripsholm*.

Subject to censorship regulations, commercial facilities are understood to be available for telegraph communication with persons at Mormugão.

Ample supplies of food, clothing, and medicines will be provided on the exchange vessel to meet the needs of its passengers.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN EUROPE

[Released to the press August 20]

The President has approved the establishment of an American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe, with the Honorable Owen J. Roberts, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as chairman. Mr. David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery and a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, has been appointed vice chairman, and Mr. Huntington Cairns, secretary-treasurer of the Gallery, will serve as secretary-treasurer of the Commission. The other members of the Commission are: The Honorable Herbert Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations; the Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; Dr. William Bell Dinsnoor, President of the Archeological Institute of America; Dr. Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York and President of the Association of Art Museum Directors; and Dr. Paul J. Sachs, Associate Director of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard University. The members will serve for three years.

The headquarters of the Commission will be in the National Gallery of Art. The Commission will cooperate with the appropriate branches of the Army and of the Department of State, including the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, as well as with appropriate civilian agencies. The Commission will also advise and work with the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., and subsequent organizations of civilian character which may take over control of occupied territory when it is possible to relinquish military control.

The Commission may be called upon to furnish museum officials and art historians to the General Staff of the Army, so that, so far as is consistent with military necessity, works of cultural value may be protected in countries oc-

cupied by the armies of the United Nations. One of the principal functions of the Commission will be to act as a channel of communication between the Army and the various universities, museums, and other scholarly institutions, organizations, and individuals from whom information and services are desired. Already much valuable material has been collected and furnished to the Army by museums and universities through the efforts of individual members of the Commission and others serving in a volunteer capacity.

The Commission will function under the auspices of the United States Government and in conjunction with similar groups in other countries for the protection and conservation of works of art and of artistic and historic records in Europe, and to aid in salvaging and restoring to the lawful owners such objects as have been appropriated by the Axis powers or individuals acting under their authority or consent.

The appointment of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in Europe is evidence of the concern felt by the United States Government and by artistic and learned circles in this country for the safety of artistic treasures in Europe, placed in jeopardy by the war. It is also evidence of the Government's intention that, when military operations have been concluded, there shall be restitution of public property appropriated by the Axis powers. It is expected that the Commission will use its good offices toward this end and will advocate also that, where it is not possible to restore such property, either because it has been destroyed or cannot be found, restitution in kind should be made by the Axis powers to the countries from which property has been taken. The Commission, it is anticipated, will also urge that restitution be made of private property appropriated by the Axis nations.

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL STABILIZATION FUND

On August 20, 1943 the Treasury Department made public a revised draft of a tentative proposal for an international stabilization fund of the United and Associated Nations, prepared by technical experts of the Treasury in cooperation with monetary experts from nearly 30 other countries. The revised draft is only a preliminary document and has not received the official approval either of the Treasury Department or of the Government. The revision has been preceded by exploratory discussions which have been continuing in Washington since March 1943, in response to an invitation from the Secretary of the Treasury to the finance ministers of the United Nations, enclosing for their examination a preliminary draft of the Treasury's tentative proposal. The finance ministers were requested to submit the draft for study by their financial experts and to send experts to Washington for discussion of the feasibility of international monetary cooperation along the suggested lines of the proposal.

The Treasury Department's announcement stated that the proposed plan cannot by itself achieve monetary stability. It can, however, provide a working basis for the recovery of world trade, facilitate the restoration of international economic equilibrium, and contribute to the maintenance of world monetary stability.

In general the plan provides for (1) an international agreement to help stabilize foreign-exchange rates and avoid competitive currency depreciation; (2) resources from which countries can buy needed foreign exchange under appropriate safeguards while taking timely steps to adjust their international position; (3) encouragement for the adoption of measures to bring about equilibrium in the international balance of payments of member countries; and (4) policies designed to eliminate exchange controls and discriminatory currency practices which interfere with the balanced growth of international trade.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

[Released to the press August 17]

The Department is informed that the following joint communiqué of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission meeting at St. Thomas was issued August 17:

"The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is holding its fourth meeting under United States co-chairman, Mr. Charles W. Taussig, at Charlotte Amalie in St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands of the United States on August seventeenth and following days. British representation will comprise the British co-chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Inspector General of Agriculture in the West Indies, who has been nominated as British member for the meeting. Sir John Huggins, British resident member in Washington, will not be available as he has not yet returned from discussions in London prior to assuming duty as Governor of Jamaica. Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico and Mr. Coert duBois of the State Department, Washington, who are United States members of the commission, will also be present.

"Main subject for discussion relates to agricultural research in the Caribbean. The commission has therefore taken the opportunity to invite representatives from the agricultural experimental station of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands in the Caribbean area to attend so that they may confer and arrange for exchange of information and coordination of such research generally. In this connection the commission will adopt as the basis of their deliberations the recommendations and report of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, as these recommendations will

provide the foundation for coordinated effort in the planning of agricultural and other research in the Caribbean by the participating research institutes and experimental stations now meeting at St. Thomas. These recommendations will also be of assistance to the commission in its studies of nutrition, agriculture and fisheries problems in that area. A report of this meeting will be transmitted to the governments of the participating countries and to the Interim Commission charged with carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations conference on food and agriculture."

FIRST PAN AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS

The United States Government received an invitation from the Brazilian Government to be represented at the First Pan American Physical Education Congress, which was held at Rio de Janeiro July 19-31, 1943. In view of the pressing transportation problems caused by war conditions, it was not deemed feasible to send a delegation from the United States. However, through the cooperation of the Departments of War and Navy, the following persons attended the meeting in an unofficial capacity: Capt. R. T. Cassidy, Assistant Military Attaché, and Lt. (j.g.) Hoyt Breslin De Shields, Jr., U. S. N. R. American Ambassador Caffery also was present at the inaugural session of the Congress.

The Congress adopted 21 resolutions dealing with the problems of physical education in the American republics.

These resolutions set forth that an elementary basis for the educational structure of the American nations is the institution of physical training as a regular part of general education. It should commence in the primary schools, under the guidance of trained specialists, so that the child may develop not only morally

and intellectually, but physically, with a view to making him a well-balanced, useful member of society.

Stress was laid on the proper types of physical training for the respective age and sex groups and the necessity for properly trained persons to take charge of such activities. In the field of education for the Indians, for example, the Congress felt that physical training should be directed by persons who know the language of the Indians, or by Indians especially trained for this work.

Efforts should be made to set up practical medical records, and the collaboration of a specialized doctor with the physical training teacher should be permanent.

Corrective training for handicapped or weak persons was advocated, recognizing the necessity for setting up special routines.

The delegates to the Congress resolved to consider the Pan American Congress of Physical Education as an institution of permanent character for the exchange and collaboration of the governments and educational institutions of the American republics in the coordination of activities of this type in the regular educational system of the American nations. It was unanimously resolved, therefore, to set up a permanent secretariat under the patronage of the Dirección de Educación Física de Perú.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Greece—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, 1942, February 8 and March 2 and 16, 1943; effective March 2, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 322. Publication 1971. 5 pp. 5¢.

Treaty Information

ARMED FORCES

Agreement With China Regarding Jurisdiction Over Criminal Offenses by Armed Forces

The Secretary of State has received from the American Embassy at Chungking copies of the notes, in English and Chinese, which were exchanged on May 21, 1943 between Mr. George Atcheson, Jr., American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, and Dr. Kuo-Cheng Wu, Political Vice Minister in Charge of Ministerial Affairs, Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, effecting an agreement between the United States and China regarding the jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed by the armed forces of either country in territory of the other country. The Government of the United States previously had entered into arrangements of a similar character with a number of other countries.

According to information received in the Department of State from the American Embassy at Chungking the following statement was made by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the publication in China of the notes of May 21, 1943:

"According to international law and international practice, when the armed forces of the Allied nations are stationed in the territory of another for the purpose of undertaking joint military operations, exclusive criminal jurisdiction over members of such forces is exercised by the military or naval courts or authorities of the country to which such forces belong. This practice was followed in the last world war. Last year, when the United States despatched armed forces to territories under British jurisdiction, the United States and the British Governments reached an agreement whereby the armed forces of the United States stationed in British terri-

tory are formally placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States military or naval courts or authorities in respect of criminal offenses.

"Inasmuch as all nationals of the United States in China, including those belonging to its armed forces, enjoyed extraterritorial rights, there was no need for any special regulations. However, as the exchange of ratifications of the new Sino-American treaty has already taken place,¹ United States nationals in China are henceforth subject to our jurisdiction. Therefore, the necessity has been felt that the question of criminal jurisdiction over members of the armed forces of the United States in China should be clearly defined.

"Accordingly, the Political Vice Minister in charge of Ministerial Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. K. C. Wu, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, of the United States, Mr. George Atcheson, on behalf of the United States Government, have reached an understanding, on the basis of equality and reciprocity which has been placed on record by an exchange of notes on May 21, 1943, to the effect that jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by members of the armed forces of the United States in China shall be exclusively exercised by the service courts and the military and naval authorities of the United States, and that the United States Government shall make like arrangements to ensure to such Chinese forces as may be stationed in territory under United States jurisdiction a position corresponding to that of the United States forces in China."

The texts in English of the notes exchanged on May 21, 1943, are as follows:

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 16, 1943, p. 59; Treaty Series 984.

*The American Chargé at Chungking to the
Chinese Political Vice Minister in Charge
of Ministerial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs*

CHUNGKING, May 21, 1943.

EXCELLENCY:

Confirming the understanding reached in the conversations which have taken place in Chungking between representatives of our two Governments, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that it is the desire of the Government of the United States that the service courts and authorities of its military and naval forces shall during the continuance of the present conflict against our common enemies exercise exclusive jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed in China by members of such forces.

If cases arise in which for special reasons the service authorities of the Government of the United States may prefer not to exercise the above jurisdiction, it is proposed that in any such case a written statement to that effect shall be sent to the Chinese Government through diplomatic channels, in which event it would be open to the Chinese authorities to assume jurisdiction.

Assurance is given that the service courts and authorities of the United States forces in China will be willing and able to try, and on conviction to punish, all criminal offenses which members of the United States forces may be alleged on sufficient evidence to have committed in China and that the United States authorities will be willing in principle to investigate and deal appropriately with any alleged criminal offenses committed by such forces in China which may be brought to their attention by the competent Chinese authorities or which the United States authorities may find have taken place.

Insofar as may be compatible with military security, the service authorities of the United States will conduct the trial of any member of the United States forces for an offense against

a member of the civilian population promptly in open court in China and within a reasonable distance from the place where the offense is alleged to have been committed so that witnesses may not be required to travel great distances to attend the trial.

The competent United States authorities will be prepared to cooperate with the authorities of China in setting up a satisfactory procedure for affording such mutual assistance as may be required in making investigations and collecting evidence with respect to offenses alleged to have been committed by members of the armed forces of the United States. As a general rule it would probably be desirable that preliminary action should be taken by the Chinese authorities on behalf of the United States authorities where the witnesses or other persons from whom it is desired to obtain testimony are not members of the United States forces. In prosecutions in Chinese courts of persons who are not members of the United States forces, but where members of such forces are in any way concerned, the service authorities of the United States will be glad to render such assistance as is possible in obtaining testimony of members of such forces or in making appropriate investigations.

Inasmuch as the interests of our common cause will best be served by provision that the foregoing arrangement may be placed on a reciprocal basis, the Government of the United States will be ready to make like arrangements to ensure to such Chinese forces as may be stationed in territory under United States jurisdiction a position corresponding to that of the United States forces in China.

It is proposed that the foregoing arrangement shall be in effect during the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

If the above arrangement is acceptable to the Chinese Government, this note and the reply thereto accepting the provisions outlined shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments.

I avail [etc.]

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

The Chinese Political Vice Minister in Charge of Ministerial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the American Chargé at Chungking

MAY 21, 1943.

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Note of to-day's date reading as follows:

[Here follows full text of Chargé's note, printed above.]

I have the honor to inform you that I am authorized to confirm, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that the understanding arrived at between our respective Governments regarding jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed by members of the United States armed forces in China, with a provision for placing the said understanding on a reciprocal basis to ensure to such Chinese forces as may be stationed in territory under United States jurisdiction a position corresponding to that of the United States forces in China, is as set forth in your Note under reply.

The present Note and your Note under reply will accordingly be regarded as placing this understanding on record.

I avail myself [etc.] Kuo-CHENG WU

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement Regarding the 1944 Cuban Sugar Crop

[Released to the press August 21]

It was announced jointly on August 21 by the Department of State, the Cuban Embassy, and the Commodity Credit Corporation that an agreement, subject to final approval by the Cuban Government, has been negotiated by a Cuban commission and officials of the United States Government, under which the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase a minimum of 4 million short tons of 1944 crop Cuban

sugar at 2.65 cents a pound, f.o.b. Cuban ports. Purchase of the 1943 crop was 3 million short tons at 2.65 cents a pound. The 1944 agreement is based on principles similar to those of the 1943 contract, with certain modifications mutually agreed upon.

The 1944 Cuban crop-purchase contract will be executed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, and it is expected that it will be signed at an early date.

Sugar purchased under this agreement will be utilized for supplying the requirements of this country and of other United Nations.

The agreement represents a further step in friendly reciprocal cooperation between the two Governments in the war effort.

FINANCE

Agreement With Canada Regarding Provincial and Municipal Taxation Imposed Upon the United States Government, United States Contractors Engaged on the Alaska Highway, and Other United States Defense Projects in Canada

An agreement between the United States and Canada regarding provincial and municipal taxation levied upon the United States Government, the United States contractors engaged on the Alaska Highway, and other United States defense projects in Canada was effected by an exchange of notes signed August 6 and 9, 1943, between the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and the American Minister at Ottawa.

By this agreement the Canadian Government undertakes, as a contribution to the costs of the United States defense projects in Canada, to reimburse or refund to the United States Government any amounts paid by the United States Government as provincial or municipal taxes levied in respect of such projects, any amounts paid by the United States Government to United States contractors employed by it on its military

projects in Canada in respect of municipal taxes assessed against such contractors as owners or lease-holders of property and in respect of municipal fees charged for building permits in connection therewith, and any payments made by the United States Government to United States contractors in respect of license fees for motor vehicles employed on United States defense projects in Canada. The Canadian Government also undertakes by the agreement to request the provinces in which United States projects are being executed not to impose license fees on non-military drivers of trucks belonging to the United States Army and not to levy head or poll taxes on non-military personnel normally resident in the United States which is engaged on United States military projects in Canada.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS

Agreement Renewing Agreement With Panama for the Detail of a United States Army Officer as Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama

By an exchange of notes signed July 6 and August 5, 1943, between the Ambassador of Panama in Washington and the Secretary of State,

there was effected an agreement between the United States and Panama renewing for a period of one year the agreement signed on July 7, 1942,¹ for the detail of a United States Army officer to serve as adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama.

Agreement Renewing Naval Mission Agreement With Colombia

By an exchange of notes signed July 23 and August 7, 1943, between the Ambassador of Colombia in Washington and the Secretary of State, there was effected an agreement between the United States and Colombia renewing for a period of one year the Naval Mission Agreement signed November 23, 1938,² as amended by the supplementary agreement signed August 30, 1941,³ and as extended by the agreement effected by an exchange of notes signed September 22 and November 5, 1942.⁴

¹ BULLETIN of July 11, 1942, p. 624; Executive Agreement Series 258.

² Executive Agreement Series 140.

³ BULLETIN of Aug. 30, 1941, p. 173; Executive Agreement Series 218.

⁴ Executive Agreement Series 280.

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The War

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

The following text of a joint statement by Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and President Roosevelt was handed to newspapermen at a press conference on August 24 in Quebec, Canada :

"The Anglo-American war conference, which opened at Quebec on August 11, under the hospitable auspices of the Canadian Government, has now concluded its work.

"The whole field of world operations has been surveyed in the light of the many gratifying events which have taken place since the meeting of the President and the Prime Minister in Washington at the end of May, and the necessary decisions have been taken to provide for the forward action of the fleets, armies, and air forces of the two nations.

"Considering that these forces are intermingled in continuous action against the enemy in several quarters of the globe, it is indispensable that entire unity of aim and method should be maintained at the summit of the war direction.

"Further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals than before, as the war effort of the United States and British Commonwealth and Empire against the enemy spreads and deepens.

"It would not be helpful to the fighting troops

to make any announcement of the decisions which have been reached. These can only emerge in action.

"It may, however, be stated that the military discussions of the chiefs of staff turned very largely upon the war against Japan and the bringing of effective aid to China. Dr. T. V. Soong, representing the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was a party to the discussions. In this field, as in the European, the President and the Prime Minister were able to receive and approve the unanimous recommendation of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Agreements were also reached upon the political issues underlying or arising out of the military operations.

"It was resolved to hold another conference before the end of the year between the British and American authorities, in addition to any tri-partite meeting which it may be possible to arrange with Soviet Russia. Full reports of the decisions so far as they affect the war against Germany and Italy will be furnished to the Soviet Government.

"Consideration has been given during the Conference to the question of relations with the French Committee of Liberation, and it is understood that an announcement by a number of governments will be made in the latter part of the week."

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
AT OTTAWA¹**

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT, MY GOOD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

It was exactly five years ago last Wednesday that I came to Canada to receive the high honor of a degree at Queen's University. On that occasion—one year before the invasion of Poland, three years before Pearl Harbor—I said:

"We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose it or not."²

We did not choose this war, and that "we" includes each and every one of the United Nations.

War was violently forced upon us by criminal aggressors, who measure their standards of morality by the extent of the death and the destruction that they can inflict upon their neighbors.

In this war Canadians and Americans have fought shoulder to shoulder, as our men and our women and our children have worked together and played together in happier times of peace.

Today, in devout gratitude, we are celebrating a brilliant victory won by British, Canadian, and American fighting men in Sicily.

Today we rejoice also in another event for which we need not apologize. A year ago Japan occupied several of the Aleutian Islands and made a great "to-do" about the invasion of the continent of North America. I regret to say

that some Americans and some Canadians—for political purposes chiefly—wished our Governments to withdraw from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast strength to the removal of the Japs from a few rocky specks in the Aleutians.

Today our wiser councils have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic area and the southwest Pacific with ever-growing contributions; and in the northwest Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japs themselves in the elimination of the last Jap from Attu and Kiska. We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well.

Great councils are being held here on the free and honored soil of Canada—councils which look to the future conduct of this war and to the years of building a new progress for mankind.

To these councils Canadians and Americans alike again welcome that wise and good and gallant gentleman, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. King, my old friend, may I through you thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us. Your course and mine have run so closely and affectionately during these many long years that this meeting adds another link to that chain. I have always felt at home in Canada and you, I think, have always felt at home in the United States.

During the past days in Quebec, the combined staffs have been sitting around a table talking things over, discussing ways and means, in the

¹ Delivered Aug. 25, 1943. The text here printed is the official text released to the press in Ottawa.

² BULLETIN of Aug. 20, 1938, p. 124.

manner of friends, in the manner of partners—I may even say in the manner of members of the same family.

We have talked constructively of our common purposes in this war, of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time, of our essential cooperation with our great and brave fighting allies.

And we have arrived, harmoniously, at certain definite conclusions. Of course, I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are. But in due time we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec Conference to Germany, Italy, and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding.

Sometimes I wish that that great master of intuition, the Nazi leader, could have been present in spirit at the Quebec Conference—I am thoroughly glad he was not there in person. If he and his generals had known our plans they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valor and that surrender would pay them better now than later.

The evil characteristic that makes a Nazi a Nazi is his utter inability to understand and therefore to respect the qualities or the rights of his fellow men. His only method of dealing with his neighbor is first to delude him with lies, then to attack him treacherously, then beat him down and step on him, and then either kill him or enslave him. The same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan.

Because their own instincts and impulses are essentially inhuman, our enemies simply cannot comprehend how it is that decent, sensible, individual human beings manage to get along together and live together as good neighbors.

That is why our enemies are doing their desperate best to misrepresent the purposes and the results of this Quebec Conference. They

still seek to divide and conquer allies who refuse to be divided just as cheerfully as they refuse to be conquered.

We spend our energies and our resources and the very lives of our sons and daughters because a band of gangsters in the community of nations declines to recognize the fundamentals of decent human conduct.

We have been forced to call out the sheriff's posse to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

We are making sure—absolutely, irrevocably sure—that this time the lesson is driven home to them once and for all. We are going to be rid of outlaws this time.

Every one of the United Nations believes that only a real and lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity gives us confidence in seeking that goal.

It is no secret that at Quebec there was much talk of the postwar world. That discussion was doubtless duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people.

There is a longing in the air. It is not a longing to go back to what they call "the good old days". I have distinct reservations as to how good "the good old days" were. I would rather believe that we can achieve new and better days.

Absolute victory in this war will give greater opportunities to the world because the winning of the war in itself is proving that concerted action can accomplish things. Surely we can make strides toward a greater freedom from want than the world has yet enjoyed. Surely by unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever we can attain a freedom from fear of violence.

I am everlastingly angry only at those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they

are unattainable. If they had lived a century and a half ago they would have sneered and said that the Declaration of Independence was utter piffle. If they had lived nearly a thousand years ago they would have laughed uproariously at the ideals of Magna Carta. And if they had lived several thousand years ago they would have derided Moses when he came from the mountain with the Ten Commandments.

We concede that these great teachings are not perfectly lived up to today, and we concede that the good old world cannot arrive at Utopia overnight. But I would rather be a builder than a wrecker, hoping always that the structure of life is growing, not dying.

May the destroyers who still persist in our midst decrease. They, like some of our enemies, have a long road to travel before they accept the ethics of humanity.

Some day—in the distant future perhaps, but some day with certainty—all of them will remember with the Master: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Ma visite à la ville historique de Québec rappelle vivement à mon esprit que le Canada est une nation fondée sur l'union de deux grandes races. L'harmonie de leur association dans l'égalité peut servir d'exemple à l'humanité toute entière—un exemple partout dans le monde.¹

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

Letter of the President to Congress Transmitting the Eleventh Quarterly Report

[Released to the press by the White House August 25]

The following letter of the President to the Congress accompanied a report on lend-lease operations for the period ended July 31, 1943:²

"I am transmitting herewith to the Seventy-eighth Congress a report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ended July 31, 1943.

"In the month of July alone, lend-lease aid exceeded a billion dollars. Lend-lease supplies are hastening the day of final victory.

"Sicily has fallen. The fascist dictator has been thrown out of power. For the first time the United Nations forces occupy part of the homeland of the enemy.

"The subjugated peoples of Nazi Europe are now aware that the European fortress is not

impregnable. The great offensives of the Soviet Army on the Eastern Front, the continued heroic struggle of the Chinese, and the British offensives in other areas, aided by lend-lease munitions and supplies, are having their repercussions both on and behind the battle lines. Our might and that of our allies is being felt in the Axis satellite nations of the Balkans and Middle Europe, and in Nazi Germany as well. From Hamburg on the North Sea to Ploesti in Rumania, the people know from first-hand experience with what crushing force the United Nations can strike.

"Except for the responsible fascist leaders, the people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations. I have said that we shall bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick in the areas liberated by the United Nations. We have done so, under lend-lease, in North Africa. We are doing so in Sicily. We shall continue to do so in other areas, as they are liberated, to prevent economic breakdown and to aid the liberated peoples to

¹ The following is a translation of the last paragraph of the President's address: My visit to the old city of Quebec has recalled vividly to my mind that Canada is a nation founded on a union of two great races. The harmony of their equal partnership is an example to all mankind—an example everywhere in the world.

² Not printed herein.

produce and to help themselves. We shall provide these necessary civilian supplies in support of our military operations and as a matter of simple humanity. The people of Axis-controlled areas may be assured that when they agree to unconditional surrender they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations. The goal of the United Nations is to permit liberated peoples to create a free political life of their own choosing and to attain economic security. These are two of the great objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

"But until the day of unconditional surrender, the United Nations will continue with the force of all their power to hit the enemy. We are striking hard and ready to strike harder. Greatly increased United States forces and greatly increased lend-lease supplies are on the way to the battle fronts. The longer this war goes on, the stronger the United Nations will become.

"The United Nations are growing stronger because each of them is contributing to the common struggle in full measure—whether in men, in weapons, or in materials. Each is contributing in accordance with its ability and its resources. Everything that all of us have is dedicated to victory over the Axis powers.

The Congress in passing and extending the Lend-Lease Act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace. Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid.

"This report on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease activities should be both an assurance and a warning to our enemies. The power of the United Nations is great. The will of the United Nations is fixed. In this common war we fight as one man, for one victory—and we shall have it."

In brief, the report stated that since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act on March 11, 1941, the aid rendered by the United States to its allies has totaled \$13,973,339,000. Of this amount, munitions comprised 50 percent; industrial products, 21 percent; food and other agricultural products, 14 percent; and shipping, ship repairs, and other services, 15 percent. In the period March 11, 1941–June 30, 1943, the United Kingdom received a total of \$4,458,000,000 in lend-lease exports; the Soviet Union, \$2,444,000,000; Africa, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean area, \$1,363,000,000; China, India, Australia, and New Zealand, \$1,133,000,000; and others, \$484,000,000.

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

Statement by the President

[Released to the press by the White House August 26]

The Government of the United States desires again to make clear its purpose of co-operating with all patriotic Frenchmen, looking to the liberation of the French people and French territories from the oppressions of the enemy.

The Government of the United States, accordingly, welcomes the establishment of the French Committee of National Liberation. It is our expectation that the Committee will function on the principle of collective responsibility

of all its members for the active prosecution of the war.

In view of the paramount importance of the common war effort, the relationship with the French Committee of National Liberation must continue to be subject to the military requirements of the Allied commanders.

The Government of the United States takes note, with sympathy, of the desire of the Committee to be regarded as the body qualified to insure the administration and defense of French interests. The extent to which it may be pos-

sible to give effect to this desire must however be reserved for consideration in each case as it arises.

On these understandings the Government of the United States recognizes the French Committee of National Liberation as administering those French overseas territories which acknowledge its authority.

This statement does not constitute recognition of a government of France or of the French Empire by the Government of the United States.

It does constitute recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation as function-

ing within specific limitations during the war. Later on the people of France, in a free and untrammelled manner, will proceed in due course to select their own government and their own officials to administer it.

The Government of the United States welcomes the Committee's expressed determination to continue the common struggle in close cooperation with all the Allies until French soil is freed from its invaders and until victory is complete over all enemy powers.

May the restoration of France come with the utmost speed.

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press August 28]

In speaking tonight on the radio program of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace I am especially glad to be associated with the public-spirited exploratory work of that body. Mankind learns something from experience, but the memory of man is short and he is terribly prone to repeat old errors. The mistakes made at Versailles and afterward *must not be made again*. To guard against those mistakes we need a public opinion enlightened by incisive thought and study, and to further that study is the fundamental purpose of the commission under whose auspices this program is presented jointly with the National Broadcasting Company.

I shall speak briefly tonight on two points: First, our war with Japan; second, what shall be done with Japan when we have attained complete and final victory? Please note that I do not say "if" but "when". Military Japan, without any shadow of doubt in my mind, is definitely doomed.

¹ Delivered on Aug. 28 by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, on the weekly program "For This We Fight" under the auspices of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

As to the first point, people all over our country have asked me and still are asking: How long will it take to defeat Japan? Well, we have heard a good many different views on that subject. Some, perhaps many, of our people still indulge in the old wishful thinking: "When we really get around to the Japs we'll mop them up quickly enough." I might suggest here that ever since Pearl Harbor we've been "getting around" to the Japanese, as a few brilliant incidents in the Coral Sea, at Midway, on Guadalcanal, on Attu, in the Gulf of Kula, at Munda, at Salamaua and several other places would seem to attest. On the other hand, Secretary Knox has stated that our best naval and military brains are now planning for battles which may have to be fought in 1949. He added that it need not last that long and that we can win before that time but we can assure ourselves that this war will last even longer if our efforts to win it are sabotaged by those who carelessly believe that it has already been won. "This war," he said, "will last until 1949 and longer if the home front fails to back up our men in battle."

To that view I heartily subscribe.

Recent news has been heartening. In every arm—in the air, on land, at sea—we have con-

clusively shown our superiority over the Japanese forces. The process of attrition by which we are constantly whittling down their manpower, their planes, their warships, their supply vessels, and their power to produce steadily proceeds. But let us not forget that the Japanese—on Attu, at Munda, and elsewhere—have shown themselves to be fanatical, last-ditch fighters; capture or surrender represents to them the depth of shame by which they, their families, their ancestors, and their Emperor are disgraced. Mr. Ralph Knight, editor of the *Post-Star* of Glens Falls, N. Y., points out that our campaign against Munda airport proceeded at the rate of a few yards a day and that Tokyo is about 5,300,000 yards from Munda. "We leave for debate," he writes, "the proposition of whether the water which intervenes is an advantage or a disadvantage to the doughboy. The salient point is that the doughboy still has the rest of the way to go." Other routes to Tokyo will no doubt be used in due course, but I think we have little ground as yet for believing that our final victory over Japan, even after the European end of the Axis has been eliminated, can be quickly achieved. We must sedulously guard against wishful thinking, unfounded optimism, and smug complacency. We cannot afford, any of us, to relax for a single moment *our all-out, steadily accelerating war effort*.

Now, what shall be done with Japan after we have achieved final victory? Here again a good many imponderable factors enter into the problem. Among these factors will of course be the extent of the impact on the Japanese people of their losses, their defeat, and their final unconditional surrender, as well as the attitude toward Japan at that time of the other United Nations.

Our Government is constantly studying post-war problems but I do not know what the outcome of those studies will be.

In any discussion of post-war policy it should be borne in mind that one fundamental principle set forth in the Atlantic Charter is respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of

government under which they will live. The Charter, however, contains, *inter alia*, another principle of equal fundamental importance, namely, abandonment of the use of force and, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, the disarmament of nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers. In the light of that latter provision, common sense dictates that the military terms of settlement shall prevent Japan from again becoming a menace to international peace. This of course presupposes disarmament and the denial to Japan of certain strategic islands, quite apart from the restitution by Japan of other territories seized by force. It presupposes too the condign punishment of Japan's military leaders responsible for her aggression, as well as of those guilty of the hideous and utterly barbarous cruelties practiced alike upon prisoners and wounded and upon non-combatant civilians of the United Nations.

But that would solve only a part of the problem. Effective steps will undoubtedly have to be taken to rid the Japanese permanently of the cult of militarism of which, in varying degrees, they have been the unresisting pawns throughout their history. This will of course mean a substantial reorientation of their domestic life and outlook through the process of re-education in all their institutions of learning from the kindergarten to the university.

My own opinion, based upon my 10 years of experience in Japan, is that this process will present no insuperable obstacles. At least a part of that process will come about automatically with the defeat of the Japanese nation. First of all, we must remember that in Japanese life and thought a loss of "face" plays an important role. When the Japanese people witness the complete defeat and discomfiture of their army and navy and air force—which they have been told have never yet lost a war and, being allegedly protected by their sun goddess, can never be beaten—that military machine will be discredited throughout the length and breadth of the land. Within the last generation there

have been times when the prestige of the Japanese Army was so low that army officers were reluctant to wear uniform in public when off duty; and the incursion into Manchuria in 1931 was undoubtedly stimulated if not impelled among other considerations by the desire of the army to recover its former influence and prestige. What has happened before can happen again. Throughout Japanese history the pendulum has swung to and fro between aggressive and peace-seeking policies and action.

Furthermore, ever since the Manchuria venture, and especially since the commencement of the China war in 1937, the Japanese people have suffered acutely. Living conditions have become harder; the standard of living has steadily deteriorated, and periodically Japanese families have received from overseas in ever-increasing numbers the little white boxes containing the ashes of their loved ones. They are taught the glories of such sacrifice, but human nature and human sorrow are fundamentally much the same everywhere. Weariness of war is just as current among the Japanese as among any other people.

It is my belief that when Japan's war with the United Nations is over, even in their defeat, the great majority of the Japanese people will give a sigh of profound relief and will welcome a new orientation and outlook so long as they are not deprived of the hope of better things to come.

Just as we must not deny to ourselves hope of better things to come, so we must not deny them or any one else, that hope. I have no sympathy whatever with those who hold, as some people hold, that before we can find permanent peace in the Orient, the Japanese common people will have to be decimated. Man for man, the Japanese people at home in their own land are not inherently the wolves in human form which some of our own people who do not know them believe. Once caught in the military machine they are taught brutality, cruelty, trickery, and ruthlessness as a matter of high strategy—in the mistaken belief of their leaders that these things will break the morale of their enemies and lead to victory. Little do those Japanese leaders

seem to realize that such methods of warfare have an effect precisely the reverse of that intended. The Japanese people are going to learn to their sorrow that crime and brutality do not pay, and once they have learned that lesson, the finer qualities which I know that many of them possess will have opportunity to come to the fore. The Japanese in their own Japan are naturally a thrifty, hard-working, progressive people with great recuperative powers. Throughout their history they have become inured to and have surmounted great disasters—disasters wreaked by fire and flood, by earthquake and typhoon. Given the opportunity, they will likewise overcome the ravages of war, even with their substance spent and their cities destroyed. Those recuperative powers must be wisely directed into the healthy channels of peaceful economic and cultural pursuits and away, forever, from military enterprise.

But many difficult problems will confront us in the post-war settlement with Japan, problems of industry, commerce, agriculture, and finance, of education and government. We are already preparing against the day when those problems will arise but the time has not yet come when their solution can be decided upon in detail. As a fundamental conception, I personally believe that the healthy growth, wisely guided in its initial stages, will have to come—through re-education—from within. If an ancient tree is torn up by the roots and remodeled it will not live, but if the healthy trunk and roots remain the branches and foliage can, with care, achieve regeneration. Whatever is found to be healthy in the Japanese body politic should be preserved; the rotten branches must be ruthlessly cut away.

Only skilled hands should be permitted to deal with that eventual problem upon the happy solution of which so very much in the shaping of our post-war world will depend.

But first of all, let us get on with the war in the winning of which every one of us has his or her part to play. It is a hard war; it may be a long war. But it is *our* war—yours and mine—and the maximum effort of all of us is needed for ultimate victory.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS**Report on Activities of Medical Personnel in North Africa**

[Released to the press August 25]

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations on August 25 reported on activities of medical personnel attached to its North African mission and outlined the nature of its preparations for health and medical measures in future relief theaters.

It was pointed out that public-health experts on the staff of OFR are making detailed preparations to follow up and supplement measures of the Army Medical Corps to forestall the possibility of epidemics of major proportions developing in the wake of war.

Health and medical care preparations were undertaken in the relief and rehabilitation program on the basis of statistics which showed that malnourishment and a break-down in sanitary services and standards which invariably accompany warfare resulted in the first World War in deaths and impaired health among civilians considerably in excess of deaths and mutilations due to battle. The world-wide scope of the present war with great dislocations of populations holds possibilities of danger even greater than that of the first World War.

Recognizing that control programs must be initiated and followed up with the utmost care during every stage of military operations, OFR is going ahead with sanitary programs to accompany Allied arms in all relief theaters. Dr. James A. Crabtree, on loan to the relief office from the U.S. Public Health Service and formerly in charge of medical activities for the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, is directing the work with the assistance of and guidance from an OFR committee on health and medical care. Dr. Thomas Parran, the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, is chairman of the committee, and Mr. Selskar M. Gunn, on loan from the Rockefeller Foundation, is executive secretary.

Experience in medical relief is being acquired in North Africa, where public-health officers,

assigned to OFR by the U.S. Public Health Service, have been at work for the past six months as members of the North African relief and rehabilitation mission. These officers have been attached by General Eisenhower to the military command and given supervisory responsibility for activities affecting civilian health in the North African region, working at all times in close cooperation with medical officers of the Allied armies. In any activity affecting the civilian population, they work through the French civil authorities, utilizing existing health and governmental services and French professional personnel in the execution of programs.

On the military side, the most important activity of the public-health staff in North Africa to date has been in connection with the Tunisian campaign. OFR health officers, Lt. Col. Douglas L. Reekie and Maj. Michael L. Furcolow, were attached at an early date to the Tunisian detachment, the military group made responsible by General Eisenhower for civilian relationships during the campaign.

While relief supplies of food and clothing were handled directly by the detachment and the OFR mission working with the detachment, French military authorities were given responsibility for medical and sanitary supplies. In close liaison with local French health and medical authorities, OFR medical personnel followed the advancing armies in all phases of the campaign, and within 24 hours after the fall of Tunis two OFR medical officers were in the city and were helping to establish sanitary controls for the entire region.

Development of the North African campaign made health and medical problems less complicated than had been anticipated. It had been feared that the severe bombardment of Axis forces in Tunis might create a serious health problem through destruction or damage to the water supply and sewage-disposal systems of

the city. Yet, so precisely had Allied bombers concentrated on the harbor area that only minor damage of this type occurred in the city, and fears that typhoid and dysentery might become serious in Tunis and spread to other areas were promptly dissipated by rapid repairs effected by military engineers. Likewise, typhus, the louse-borne disease which readily assumes epidemic form in the uncleanness of battle conditions, had been feared because it was known that only the year before there had been close to 25 thousand active cases in the region. Yet this year only a few scattered cases were reported in all of Tunisia. It was assumed there would be some damage to hospital facilities, but in Tunis the hospitals were found intact with a thousand empty beds. Although some of the other Tunisian cities, such as Bizerte and Sousse, had received rougher treatment, the public-health officers reported in general after the campaign that health conditions throughout the area were normal in virtually every respect. Captured atabrine was on hand for the malaria cases, and sulfa drugs were made available from military stores to make good the two most serious deficiencies in medical supplies. First-aid stations for air-raid casualties were found to be adequate.

In Tunisia OFR's public-health officers worked closely with relief officials who were distributing food, a reasonably adequate diet being always a first line of defense against outbreaks of disease. Although food supplies were short in the region and there were some signs of undernourishment among children, the problem was approached by establishment of relief markets in the villages and provision of dried or evaporated milk for certain groups of children who were in real need. The oncoming harvest and the gradual revival of trade eventually removed the need for food-relief measures.

In his military capacity Major Furcolow served as the Army's public-health officer in the Pantelleria and Lampedusa campaigns. He was assigned to Pantelleria immediately after the island's surrender and marshaled local facilities to provide proper medical attention and

adequate sanitary measures for the destitute population.

Elsewhere in North Africa, OFR medical personnel have had a variety of duties. A principal task since arrival of the OFR mission early in the year has been technical assistance to French authorities in estimating and adjusting to available supply requests upon Lend-Lease for drugs, medicines, and other medical supplies. As such materials had been short in the region during the period of German domination, it was essential that physicians, hospitals, health departments, and the normal outlets for the sale of drugs and medicines to the public be resupplied as rapidly as possible. Another task was assistance given the French authorities in efforts to restore normal health services in rural areas and cities of the region. Notably, the city of Oran was helped in this manner, Dr. Reekie assisting in the establishment of a modern health department for the city. At other points, de-lousing stations were established near cities to prevent the carrying of typhus-bearing lice into the coastal areas during the periodic migration of the Arab population to city markets. Operating through civilian authorities, continuous support has been given to military programs for the control of venereal disease.

Because of its bearing in the future on health problems created by airplane traffic, a program of great interest initiated by the health officers in North Africa is the de-insectization of airplanes entering the region from outside points. Several potentially dangerous diseases, now more or less localized, can be carried from one portion of the world to another by insects in airplanes. The problem is being met in North Africa where, with OFR assistance, considerable progress has been made in developing techniques to neutralize the danger that disease might be spread by such means.

While much of the health program for North Africa was necessarily being improvised on the spot, preparations were being made in Washington for more systematic programs in future relief theaters. To meet varying conditions in

prospective relief theaters, several different types of "packaged" units of medical supplies are being assembled under direction of Dr. Crabtree for immediate shipment to any area of need. One is a basic emergency unit comprised of the minimal medical supplies required for the control of the more common diseases of world-wide occurrence. This unit is designed to care for the needs of a population group of 100 thousand people for a period of one month, and includes some 150 items considered by expert authority to represent an irreducible minimum for basic medical needs. Multiples of this unit can be immediately shipped into any area of medical relief activities during initial stages of operations. Secondly, plans are being made for a larger standard unit of supplies made up of the various drugs, medicines, and surgical and sanitary equipment which will be required by a population group of a million people over a three months' period. This unit could be shipped into an area of relief activities when the total health situation of the area had been surveyed and final requirements for medical relief definitely established. There are approximately 1,500 items in the standard unit, ranging from the ordinary medicines for colds and headaches to equipment for water purification and de-lousing operations. Finally, there are special supplemental "packages" made up of the necessary supplies for combating diseases peculiar to certain regions or for diseases in epidemic form.

Minimum "precautionary reserves" of hospital and laboratory equipment are being "packaged" and kept ready in storage for immediate shipment in accordance with needs developing after military action. In this field of supply two standard hospital units have been prepared, one comprising the essential equipment (exclusive of buildings) for a 50-bed hospital and the other similar equipment for a larger, 150-bed hospital. The "packaged" laboratory materials include equipment for epidemic-control laboratories, emergency field laboratories, the minimal laboratory requirements of a 50-bed or 150-

bed hospital, a central pathological laboratory, and a laboratory supply center. There are supplemental laboratory units, also, so that any one of the basic laboratory "packages" can be readily expanded to correspond with disease conditions encountered or the extent of need in terms of population.

Provision of the necessary professional and scientific personnel to carry out and supervise health programs in reoccupied countries presents a major problem. While the Nazis have systematically attempted the extermination of professional classes in some countries, it is believed enough trained people will be found in most of the reoccupied regions to carry out the bulk of the work under progressively diminishing supervision from health officials of the United States or of other United Nations. Lists of local health officials, heads of hospitals, selected physicians, nurses, and sanitary engineers, dating from the period immediately preceding German occupation, are in existence for most of the European countries where action will be taken, and most of these people, OFR officials believe, will be available for active assistance in the carrying-out of programs.

OFR's health officials are proceeding slowly in recruiting American personnel for service abroad. A limited number of health-officer "teams" are being brought together under OFR auspices, however, for service in areas which may be opened for relief activities in the near future. An OFR public-health team is made up of a principal medical officer, a sanitary engineer, a pediatrician, a medical nutritionist, a medical supply officer, a nursing specialist, and for certain areas depending upon need, a malariologist, and a hospital administrator.

Diet and food supply are among the concerns of OFR's public-health officers, since a starving or debilitated population offers numerous opportunities for disease to develop and increases the chances for outbreaks of disease in epidemic form. It is thus necessary in efforts to prevent serious epidemics to consider food problems at all times in any area of relief operations. OFR's

medical staff in Washington, consequently, is cooperating closely in preparations for the feeding of distressed populations abroad, while in the field it is expected that guidance on use of available food supplies will become a major responsibility of field officers.

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 5 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication August 28, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce,

the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on August 28 issued Cumulative Supplement 5 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 5 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 4 dated July 30, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 5 contains 280 additional listings in the other American republics and 60 deletions. Part II contains 122 additional listings outside the American republics and 22 deletions.

American Republics

RADIO ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE ON THE INTER-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR¹

[Released to the press August 22]

If you have followed this series of the Inter-American University of the Air you will have been convinced of one thing: The power which has held the Western Hemisphere together in this tremendous world conflict has been a moral power—a power based on the ideas of the free men seeking a safer and more decent world.

You heard Cordell Hull stand up at the Lima Conference and say that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph than ideas of force.

The rest of the story bore him out; and this is the story. Mr. Hull spoke in Lima on Christmas Eve of nineteen hundred and thirty-eight. Eight months later Hitler put in motion his plans for all-out world conquest. The American nations following the Lima Declaration agreed at Panamá to stand together.

The Hitler machine made steady progress. Poland went down; then Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Britain stood alone, and her only source of supply was the group of western nations.

Slowly, steadily, help from the inter-American group increased. Food and munitions in growing quantities reached the British Isles and the armies defending Egypt and the Suez Canal.

In June of 1941 Germany attacked Russia. On December 7, 1941 the Axis attacked the United States and with the United States the entire American world. She cut off even the air routes to the Far East; and the German Marshal Rommel in Africa speeded his campaign to seize the Mediterranean and the Near East.

The American nations offered to the United States free passage through their territories and such help as they could give so that American force could be thrown into the battle from the United States, across the shoulder of Brazil, by air to the shoulder of Africa, and by air across

¹ Delivered over facilities of the National Broadcasting Company on Aug. 22, 1943.

Africa to Egypt and the Suez area. When the struggle looked most desperate, Brazil, not waiting for Allied victory, threw in her lot with the Allies and declared war on Germany.

Airplanes, fighters, and munitions from the United States, using the line of communications which the American nations offered, were able to assist the British forces when their backs were against the wall at El Alamein. Rommel was defeated and driven back. The British Eighth Army, with American planes and tanks and ammunition which had come through South America, began its historic, victorious march across Africa to Tunis, where American armies under General Eisenhower's command, receiving air supplies through South America, had thrust into North Africa; and to go from Tunis to Sicily—and its march is not yet done.

But meanwhile the resources of the American nations were being mobilized toward the munitions plants so that South and Central American copper, nickel, tin, and rubber flowed in a great

stream through North America to emerge as airplanes and guns and bombs with which to hold the great line of freedom from Australia to Italy, from Soviet Russia to South Africa.

In asking for the united spiritual force of the American free nations at Lima, Mr. Hull and his colleagues had laid the foundation for the victories that are happening now.

There were cynics who sneered at the inter-American policy of good-neighborship cooperation. They do not sneer today. Because of that policy you and I have been saved from warfare in our own cities and upon our own shores.

The Mexican Foreign Minister, Dr. Padilla, sees this force as one of the great forces in rebuilding the world-to-come on a cleaner, better base. We in the Department of State believe he is right—that free cooperation by free nations acting in a spirit of good-neighborship can help the world toward that freedom from fear and want which all of us seek.

Commercial Policy

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND

Analysis of General Provisions and Reciprocal Benefits ¹

[Released to the press August 27]

I. SIGNATURE OF THE AGREEMENT

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Iceland, negotiated under authority of the Trade Agreements Act, was signed on August 27, 1943 at Reykjavik by Leland B. Morris, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iceland, and His Excellency Vilhjalmur Thor, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland. This is the thirty-second reciprocal trade agreement concluded under authority of the Trade Agreements Act and the seventh new

agreement to be signed since the outbreak of the present war.

The text of the agreement will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

¹ This information has been prepared by representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Tariff Commission. These Government agencies, under the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, cooperate in the formulation, negotiation, and conclusion of all trade agreements entered into by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended by joint resolutions of Congress of Mar. 1, 1937, Apr. 12, 1940, and June 7, 1943.

The agreement will enter into force 30 days after completion of the necessary formalities by the Government of Iceland, proclamation of the agreement by the President of the United States, and exchange of the appropriate instruments by the two Governments. It will remain in force for 3 years from its effective date unless terminated earlier under special circumstances. If by the end of the 3-year period neither Government has given 6 months' notice to the other of intention to terminate the agreement, it will continue in force thereafter subject to termination on 6 months' notice or on shorter notice under special circumstances.

The trade agreement is designed not only to facilitate trade between the United States and Iceland during the present emergency but also to provide a basis for expanded trade relations between them after the war. It is in line with the policy of cooperation between the Governments of the United States and of Iceland expressed in the messages exchanged on July 1, 1941 between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Iceland.¹

The Icelandic market for American products is not relatively large, but in proportion to its population (122,000) Iceland consumes a considerable quantity of American products. United States trade with Iceland, which had been increasing before the war, has expanded further during the war.

United States exports to Iceland, not including American products which may have been exported through third countries, reached a high point of \$448,000 in 1929, declined to \$67,000 in 1932, and by successive stages recovered to \$442,000 in 1939. United States imports from Iceland amounted to \$544,000 in 1929, dropped to \$324,000 in 1932, and, primarily because of increased takings of cod-liver oil, rose to \$1,375,000 in 1939.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE AGREEMENT

The reciprocal concessions provided for in the trade agreement are listed in schedules I and II

appended thereto. Schedule I includes concessions made by Iceland on imports from the United States, and schedule II covers concessions made by the United States on Icelandic products.

A. CONCESSIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES

In the agreement, Iceland makes tariff concessions on United States agricultural and industrial products included in 24 Icelandic tariff items. Iceland's imports of these products from the United States in 1939 were valued at \$116,000, or 33 percent of the total value of Iceland's imports from the United States in that year. In 1940 the international situation resulted in the elimination of Iceland's former sources of supply of many products. That factor, together with the opening of direct shipping lines between the two countries, accounts, in the main, for a subsequent increase in United States exports to Iceland, which were valued at \$2,254,000 in 1940.

The following paragraphs describe the scope and nature of the concessions on United States exports to Iceland included in schedule I of the trade agreement. Table A of this analysis gives details of these concessions and data on trade in concession items.

Because of its climate and physical resources Iceland depends largely on other countries for much of its food supply and for many of its non-food products. Fish, dairy products, meat, and potatoes are the only articles of food normally produced in Iceland in sufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements.

In the past many important products have been imported from the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, and other European countries which maintained direct shipping connections with Iceland. Icelandic trade statistics indicate that in 1939 about \$200,000 worth of foodstuffs and about \$150,000 worth of non-food products were imported from the United States. Over 30 percent of this trade is now covered by tariff concessions obtained in the agreement.

¹ BULLETIN of July 12, 1941, p. 15.

Fruits

Apples, raisins, and prunes are Iceland's leading fruit imports from the United States. Before the war Iceland imported significant quantities of these fruits from the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which ordinarily are themselves important markets for United States fruits of these kinds, producing little or none for export. Probably, therefore, the United States actually supplies a much larger part of Iceland's imports of these fruits than is indicated in the official statistics. Under the agreement the ad valorem portion of the Icelandic import rate of duty on apples and pears is reduced by two thirds and that on raisins and prunes by one half. The specific rates on all these fruits are bound against increase. These changes in the rates of duty result, on the basis of 1940 statistics, in a reduction of the combined import charge of 55 percent in the case of apples and 44 percent in the case of prunes and raisins. A comparable figure for pears is not available.

Fruit juices

The ad valorem portion of the import rate of duty on unsweetened fruit juices is reduced by almost three fourths and that on sweetened fruit juices by four fifths. The specific rates on these products are bound. The changes in the rates of duty on unsweetened fruit juices result, on the basis of 1940 statistics, in a reduction of 60 percent in the combined import charge on this item. A comparable figure for sweetened fruit juices is not available.

Cereals and cereal products

Practically all of Iceland's cereal requirements must be imported, and Icelandic import duties on cereals are generally low. The agreement provides for a reduction of one half in the rate of import duty on unground corn, while the moderate tariff rates on corn meal, unground rice, wheat flour, oat flour, and oat grits (including rolled oats) are bound against increase.

At one time more than 50 percent of Iceland's

total imports of prepared breakfast foods made from corn, bran, rice, etc., were imported from the United States. In 1939, however, Iceland began to limit its imports strictly to essentials, and imports of prepared breakfast foods were curtailed. Under the agreement the ad valorem portion of the import rate of duty on prepared breakfast foods is reduced by two thirds, and the specific rate is bound against increase. Statistics for calculating the percentage reduction in the combined import charge on these items are not available.

Vegetable oils

Imports of cottonseed oil and soybean oil are used in Iceland primarily in the margarine industry. Present moderate rates on these products are bound against increase.

Other products

Iceland has become an increasingly large market for lubricating oils. The present moderate rates on these products are bound in the agreement.

The market for rubber boots in Iceland is relatively large in proportion to the population of the country, and the United States is a leading source of imports. The agreement binds the present moderate rate of duty against increase.

The United States has been a leading supplier of harrows to Iceland. The present moderate rate of duty on these implements is bound against increase.

The United States has supplied typewriters and calculating, adding, duplicating, and other office machines and parts to Iceland for a number of years. The agreement provides for a 50-percent reduction in the rate of duty on these items.

B. CONCESSIONS ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Iceland is not ordinarily a large supplier of United States imports other than cod-liver oil, but during the war, imports of other fish products from Iceland have been increasing.

In the agreement the United States grants concessions on Icelandic products of which imports into the United States in 1939 were valued at \$1,314,000. Since total United States imports from Iceland in 1939 were valued at \$1,375,000, the agreement concessions cover over 96 percent of the total. This figure includes imports of cod-liver oil and cod oil valued at \$1,099,000. These products are bound on the free list.

The following paragraphs describe the scope and nature of the concessions on United States imports from Iceland included in schedule II of the trade agreement and table B of this analysis gives details of these concessions and data on trade in concession items.

Duty Reductions

In the agreement the United States reduces its duties on commodities of which United States imports from Iceland in 1939 (the last year before the war became general) were valued at \$215,000 or 16 percent of total imports from Iceland in that year.

Herring oil (par. 52)

Imports of herring oil into the United States from Iceland were formerly substantial, ranging from 15 million to 39 million pounds a year in the period 1926-32, but the import tax of 3 cents a pound imposed by the United States in 1934, together with the tariff duty of 5 cents a gallon, imposed under the Tariff Act of 1930, has practically prohibited imports in recent years. Duty and tax are each reduced by one half in the agreement. United States imports of palm and coconut oils, for which herring oil can be substituted in some cases, have been curtailed because of the war.

Fish, dried and unsalted (par. 717 (c))

Fish commercially known as stockfish is practically the only type of dried and unsalted fish imported into the United States under the provisions of paragraph 717(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930. Under a 1932 Customs Court decision (T.D. 45672; 61 Treas. Dec. 1019) im-

ports of stockfish were entered under the classification "other fish" dried and unsalted dutiable at 1¼ cents a pound. On February 25, 1943 the Customs Court (C.D. 740) reversed the earlier decision and held that stockfish is dutiable at the higher rate of 2½ cents a pound applicable to the classification "cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk". This type of fish is actually cod dried in the wind and sun. Imports supply practically all United States consumption except in Alaska, where there is a small production. The rate of duty is reduced by the agreement from 2½ cents a pound to 1¼ cents a pound. Since the war began Iceland has become the principal supplier of this kind of preserved fish to the United States market. However, this reduction in duty may not result immediately in increased United States imports because Iceland is at present committed to supply the United Kingdom with large quantities of codfish.

The rate of duty on dried and unsalted fish other than cod and related species is reduced from 1¼ cents a pound to ⅝ cent a pound. Imports in that classification have been negligible.

Smoked pollock, canned in oil (par. 718 (a))

Smoked pollock from Iceland, usually marketed as "sea salmon", is a specialty not produced in the United States. The duty is reduced from 30 percent ad valorem to 15 percent. Imports have heretofore amounted to only a few thousand pounds annually.

Canned fish, not in oil (par. 718 (b))

Imports from Iceland in this classification have consisted largely of fish cakes, balls, puddings, and fillets in wine sauce. Under normal conditions Norway is the principal supplier of such imports into the United States. The duty is reduced from 25 percent ad valorem to 12½ percent. The reduction does not apply to herring and anchovies, on which concessions have been made in other trade agreements.

Pickled herring (par. 719 (4))

Pickled herring is, by value, the most important dutiable commodity imported from

Iceland. Some imports of these herring have been dutiable at 1 cent a pound and others at $\frac{5}{8}$ cent. The agreement reduces both rates to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound. This concession applies only to herring in immediate containers which with their contents weigh more than 15 pounds each and contain more than 10 pounds of herring, net weight. Domestic production of pickled herring occurs chiefly in Alaska, but most of the Alaskan herring is manufactured into meal and oil or used as bait.

Fish, smoked or kippered (par. 720 (a) (6))

The duty on certain smoked or kippered fish is reduced from 25 percent ad valorem to $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The reduction does not apply to salmon, herring, or cod and related species but covers only a small miscellaneous group of fish, imports of which are negligible and have never exceeded 1 percent of domestic production.

Caviar and fish roe (par. 721 (d))

The agreement reduces the rate of duty from 20 cents a pound to 10 cents a pound on caviar (except sturgeon) and other fish roe, not boiled. The rate on boiled fish roe is reduced from 30 percent ad valorem to 15 percent. The 20-cent-a-pound rate on imports of caviar into the United States in 1940 was equivalent to about 69 percent ad valorem.

Lamb and sheep fur skins (par. 1519 (a))

The only item other than a fish product covered by the agreement is lamb and sheep fur skins. The rate of duty on these products was reduced from 25 percent ad valorem to 15 percent in the agreement with the United Kingdom, was bound against increase in the agreement with Argentina, and is now further reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent ad valorem in the agreement with Iceland. Most of the United States market is supplied by imported peltries dressed in this country. Imports of the dressed furs have, therefore, been small. Iceland has been one of the principal suppliers of United States imports.

Items Bound Duty-Free

In the agreement the United States binds the duty-free status of commodities imported into the United States in 1939 to the value of \$1,099,000, or 80 percent of total imports from Iceland in that year. This relatively large proportion of duty-free imports is accounted for by the fact that cod-liver oil, which is duty-free under the Tariff Act of 1930, predominates in total imports.

Cod-liver oil and cod oil (par. 1730 (b))

The agreement binds cod-liver oil and cod oil on the free list. Imports have ordinarily supplied the major portion of domestic consumption. Cod-liver oil, which constitutes by far the bulk of our imports under this paragraph, contains vitamins A and D and is used for medicinal purposes in human and animal nutrition.

Fish scrap and fish meal (pars. 1685 and 1780)

The existing duty-free status of fish scrap and meal is bound in the agreement. Imports supply about one fourth of domestic consumption and are used in fertilizer and as poultry feed.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

The general provisions of the agreement embody the basic principle of equality of treatment essential to the development of international trade upon a sound and non-discriminatory basis. They define the nature of the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory treatment with respect to all forms of trade regulations and various other matters affecting the trade between the two countries.

Provisions Relating to Treatment of Trade in General

Article I provides that the United States and Iceland shall in general accord to each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters, including methods of levying duties and

charges and the application of rules and formalities. This means that each country obligates itself to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, the lowest rates of customs duties which are granted to any other country, either by autonomous action or in connection with a commercial agreement with a third country.

Article II of the agreement provides that internal taxes or charges levied in either country on products imported from the other shall not be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or of other foreign origin.

Article III applies the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to prohibitions, to import quotas, and to other forms of quantitative restrictions on imports. It provides that any such restriction shall be based upon a predetermined amount of total imports of the article, i.e., a global quota. If either country establishes such restrictions and if any third country is allotted a share of the total amount of permitted importations of any article, the other country shall also, as a general rule, be allotted a share which shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article which that country supplied in a previous representative period, account being taken, so far as practicable, of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article.

Article IV extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to any form of exchange control by either country over the transfer of payments for imports originating in the other country. Accordingly, this article provides that in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, and taxes or charges on exchange transactions, the Government of either country shall accord to any product originating in the other country treatment no less favorable than that accorded the like product originating in any third country.

Article V extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to foreign purchases by the Government of either country or by exclusive agencies established, maintained, or sponsored by either Government.

Article VI provides for prompt publication of laws, regulations, and administrative and judicial decisions relating to classification of articles for customs purposes or to rates of duty. Except as otherwise specifically provided in statutes of the United States relating to articles imported into Puerto Rico, such laws, regulations, and decisions shall be applied uniformly at all ports of the respective countries. With certain customary exceptions relating to anti-dumping duties, health or public-safety measures, or judicial decisions, this article also provides that no administrative ruling by either country effecting advances in rates of duties or charges applicable under an established and uniform practice to imports originating in the other country, or imposing any new requirement with respect to such importations, shall be effective retroactively or with respect to articles imported within 30 days after the date of publication of notice of such ruling in the usual official manner. In addition, this article provides that in connection with the importation of articles of the other country errors in documentation which are obviously clerical or with regard to which good faith can be established will not occasion the imposition by the Government of either country of other than nominal penalties.

Provisions Relating to Concessions

Articles VII and VIII of the agreement relate to the tariff concessions granted by Iceland and the United States, respectively, on products of the other country. They provide that the products included in the schedule of concessions granted by either country shall, upon importation into the other country, be exempt from ordinary customs duties higher than those specified in the schedule, and from all other charges in connection with importation in excess of those imposed on the day of signature of the agreement or required to be imposed thereafter by laws in force on that day.

Article IX permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles VII and VIII, to impose on any product imported from

the other country an import charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed on a similar domestic product or on an article from which the imported product has been made.

Article X safeguards importers against adverse changes in the methods of determining dutiable value and of converting currencies in connection with articles listed in the schedules which are or may be subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Article XI contains a general undertaking that no quantitative restrictions shall be imposed by either country on the importation or sale of products of the other country listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement, with a reservation that this provision does not apply to quantitative restrictions imposed by either country in conjunction with governmental measures which operate to regulate or control the production, market supply, quality, or prices of like domestic articles, or which tend to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or which are necessary to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country. Whenever either Government proposes to impose or substantially change any quantitative regulation authorized by this article it shall give the other Government written notice and an opportunity for consultation. If agreement is not reached, the Government which proposes to take such action shall be free to do so, and the other Government shall be free, within 30 days after such action is taken, to terminate this agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

Article XII provides that if the Government of either country considers that an industry or the commerce of that country is prejudiced, or any object of the agreement is impaired or nullified as a result of any circumstance or of any measure taken by the other Government, whether or not such measure conflicts with the terms of the agreement, the latter Government shall sympathetically consider such representations or proposals as may be made by the former Government. If agreement is not reached within 30 days after such representations or pro-

posals have been received, the Government making them shall be free, within 15 days after the expiration of the 30 days, to terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

Provisions as to Application of the Agreement

Article XIII provides that the agreement shall apply, on the part of each country, to its customs territory. The most important territories and possessions of the United States included in its customs territory are Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. However, the most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement will apply also to those possessions of the United States which have separate tariff jurisdictions, including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

Article XIV excepts from the application of the agreement, as is customary, special advantages which may be granted by the Government of either country to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic, and advantages accorded to any third country as a result of a customs union. There is also included the usual exception relating to special advantages accorded by the United States and its territories and possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to Cuba.

Article XV provides that nothing in the agreement shall prevent the adoption or enforcement by either country of measures imposed on humanitarian grounds; measures relating to imports or exports of gold and silver; sanitary regulations for the protection of human, animal, and plant life; measures relating to public security; measures for the enforcement of police or revenue laws; measures relating to neutrality; or measures taken for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

Article XVI provides for adequate opportunity for consultation and sympathetic consideration of representations in regard to operation of customs regulations and related matters, quantitative restrictions, and sanitary regulations.

Article XVII provides that the agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of the President's proclamation of the agreement and the appropriate instrument of the Government of Iceland.

Article XVIII provides that the agreement is to remain in force for a term of 3 years unless terminated earlier in accordance with the pro-

visions of article XI or article XII. If neither Government has given the other notice in writing of intention to terminate the agreement at least 6 months prior to the expiration of this term, it will continue in force thereafter, subject to termination on 6 months' written notice or in accordance with the provisions of article XI or article XII.

TABLE A

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ICELAND (SCHEDULE I)

NOTE: Specific duties are assessed in terms of aurar, each of which equals $\frac{1}{100}$ of a crown. The value of Icelandic imports from the United States is converted into United States dollars from crowns at the rate: one crown equals \$0.1537. The ad valorem duties specified are assessed on the c.i.f. value of the goods. It is believed that some of Iceland's imports, while reported in Iceland's official statistics as coming from other countries, actually originate in the United States. n.a. means not available; n.o.s. means not otherwise specified.

Icelandic tariff			Description of article	Rate of duty		Reduction in duty (approximate) * or extent of concession (percent)	Icelandic imports from United States (United States dollars)	
Group	Section	Item		Before agreement	After agreement		1939	1940
II	8	6	Fresh apples.....	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 10% ad valorem.	55	410	16,387
II	8	15	Fresh pears.....	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 10% ad valorem.	n.a.	(*)	(*)
II	8	33	Raisins.....	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 50% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 25% ad valorem.	44	None	4,036
II	8	34	Prunes.....	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 50% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo+ 25% ad valorem.	44	138	2,228
II	10	3	Rice, unground, unpolished.....	2% ad valorem.....	2% ad valorem.....	Bound	None	None
II	10	6	Corn, unground.....	8% ad valorem.....	4% ad valorem.....	50	2,166	9,627
II	11	1	Wheat flour.....	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	18,219	188,684
II	11	5	Oatmeal.....	2% ad valorem.....	2% ad valorem.....	Bound	None	713
II	11	6	Corn meal.....	8% ad valorem.....	8% ad valorem.....	Bound	None	23,948
II	11	10	Oat grits (rolled oats).....	2% ad valorem.....	2% ad valorem.....	Bound	21,989	73,592
II	11	11	Rice, unground, polished, including rice grits.	2% ad valorem.....	2% ad valorem.....	Bound	10,472	30,920
III	15	14	Cottonseed oil.....	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	1,709	5,487
III	15	17	Soybean oil.....	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	5,233	52,217
IV	19	5	Prepared breakfast foods (corn-flakes, bran, rice, etc.).	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 10% ad valorem.	n.a.	None	None
IV	20	7	Pulp and juices of fruit (unsweetened). ^a	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	60	None	419
IV	20	9	Juices of fruits or plant parts (sweetened). ^a	7 aurar per gross kilo + 50% ad valorem.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 10% ad valorem.	n.a.	None	None
V	27	18	Lubricating oil.....	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	Bound	34,643	79,023

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A—Continued
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ICELAND (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Icelandic tariff			Description of article	Rate of duty		Reduction in duty (approximate) * or extent of concession (percent)	Icelandic imports from United States (United States dollars)	
Group	Section	Item		Before agreement	After agreement		1939	1940
XII	54	6	Rubber boots.....	20 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	20 aurar per gross kilo + 8% ad valorem.	Bound	16,501	42,699
XVI	72	11	Harrows.....	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	2 aurar per gross kilo + 2% ad valorem.	Bound	981	1,179
XVI	72	22	Calculating machines.....	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo + 15% ad valorem.	50	1,306	4,814
XVI	72	23	Typewriters.....	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo + 15% ad valorem.	50	2,045	4,475
XVI	72	24	Adding machines.....	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo + 15% ad valorem.	50	(f)	(f)
XVI	72	25	Duplicating machines.....	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo + 15% ad valorem.	50	(e)	(e)
XVI	72	26	Other office machines and parts therefor, n.o.s.	7 aurar per gross kilo + 30% ad valorem.	3½ aurar per gross kilo + 15% ad valorem.	50	260	198

* Reduction in the combined specific and ad valorem duty, based on data for Icelandic imports from the United States in 1940.

† Not separately classified.

* Although no raisins are reported as coming from the United States in Iceland's official import statistics, it is believed that some raisins as well as some other products may have been transshipped from other countries.

† Figures are for imports listed in Iceland's official import statistics as "fruit pulp".

* Figures are for imports listed in Iceland's official import statistics as "fruit juices".

† Statistics for adding machines are included with those for calculating machines.

* Statistics for duplicating machines are included with those for other office machines, n. o. s.

TABLE B
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ICELAND (SCHEDULE II)

NOTE: Import data for dutiable products do not include imports free of duty under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, or imports from Cuba subject to preferential reductions in duty. n.a. means not available.

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent before agreement (basis 1940 imports) (percent)	United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars) from:			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iceland		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
52.....	Herring oil.....	5¢ per gallon+3¢ per pound tax.	2½¢ per gallon+1½¢ per pound tax.	87.6 (duty plus tax).	None	(°)	(°)	(°)
717 (c).....	Fish, dried and unsalted: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.	2½¢ per pound.....	1¼¢ per pound...	21.3	None	(°)	(°)	(°)
	Other, including shark fins...	1¼¢ per pound.....	5½¢ per pound....	7.9	(°)	39	380	219
718 (a).....	Smoked pollock, canned in oil..	30% ad valorem.....	15% ad valorem...	30.0	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.
718 (b).....	Canned fish, not in oil (except salmon, anchovies, and herring in 1-pound cans).	25% ad valorem.....	12½% ad valorem.	25.0	4	26	1,092	450

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ICELAND (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent before agree- ment (basis 1940 imports) (percent)	United States imports for con- sumption (in thousands of dollars) from:			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iceland		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
719 (4).....	Pickled or salted herring except in small kegs.	5½¢ per pound (reduced from 1¢ per pound in agreements with United Kingdom and Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1939).	1½¢ per pound....	17.3	210	514	1,030	1,283
720 (a) (6).....	Smoked or kippered fish, except salmon, herring, cod, and related species.	25% ad valorem.....	12½% ad valorem.	25.0	None	None	1	1
721 (d).....	Caviar (except sturgeon) and other roe, not boiled.	20¢ per pound.....	10¢ per pound....	68.6	(*)	(*)	18	12
721 (d).....	Fish roe, boiled.....	30% ad valorem.....	15% ad valorem..	30.0	(*)	12	14	17
1519 (a).....	Lamb and sheep fur skins.....	15% ad valorem (reduced from 25% ad valorem in agreement with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939 and bound against in- crease in agreement with Argentina, effective Nov. 15, 1941).	12½% ad valorem	15.0	1	3	16	9
1730 (b).....	Cod-liver oil.....	Free.....	Bound free.....	-	1,094	1,790	3,731	2,521
1730 (b).....	Cod oil.....	Free.....	Bound free.....	-	5	26	602	267
1780.....	Fish scrap and fish meal: For feed.....	Free.....	Bound free.....	-	None	None	2,098	1,910
1685.....	For fertilizer.....	Bound free (in agreements with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, and with Mexico, effective Jan. 30, 1943).	Bound free.....	-	None	50	467	311

* Less than \$500.

* Estimated by Tariff Commission from analysis of imports under a broader statistical classification.

The Department

CREATION OF THE WAR COMMODITIES DIVISION AND THE BLOCKADE AND SUPPLY DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC COORDINATION

On August 27, 1943 the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1190

1. There is hereby created in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination a War Commodities Division which, under the direction of the

Deputy Director of the Office in charge of coordinating the foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations, and in consultation with other interested divisions and offices of the Department, shall be responsible for:

(a) all matters of foreign policy involved in the procurement abroad of materials and products needed in the prosecution of the war or for purposes of relief and rehabilitation; and

(b) the representation of the Department before the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Food Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board, including representation of the Department on operating, advisory or other committees of such boards.

Mr. T. Ross Cissel, Jr., is designated Chief of this Division, the symbol of which shall be CD.

2. There is hereby created in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination a Blockade and Supply Division which, under the direction of the Deputy Director of the Office in charge of coordinating the foreign policy aspects of war-time economic controls and operations, and in consultation with other interested divisions and offices of the Department, shall be responsible for:

(a) the formulation and execution of programs relating to the economic blockade of enemy and enemy-occupied territories;

(b) the conduct of preclusive purchasing op-

erations in all areas throughout the world;

(c) the formulation and execution, in collaboration with the War Commodities Division, of procurement programs in so far as such programs are considered or negotiated in connection with export programs, for all areas within the Eastern Hemisphere; and

(d) the formulation and execution of programs for import requirements of all areas within the Eastern Hemisphere. The Division of Exports and Requirements shall be given an opportunity to keep itself informed of such programs as formulated by the Blockade and Supply Division and shall continue to be responsible for the presentation of such requirements with the appropriate claimant agency to the various requirements committees of the War Production Board.

Mr. Livingston T. Merchant is designated Chief of the Blockade and Supply Division, the symbol of which shall be BSD.

3. The Division of Defense Materials is hereby abolished, and its personnel transferred to the Blockade and Supply Division and the War Commodities Division as may be determined.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

On August 27, 1943 the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1191

The Foreign Funds Control Division is hereby abolished and its functions transferred as follows:

1. The Division of World Trade Intelligence shall hereafter be responsible for all questions of foreign policy arising from the administration of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals in regard to persons in the other American republics and arising from the application of the recommendations of the Inter-

American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control, except that matters relating to the replacement of Axis firms shall be dealt with by the Special Assistant to the Under Secretary, Mr. Collado.

2. The Division of Blockade and Supply shall be responsible for questions of foreign policy arising from the application of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and trading-with-the-enemy restrictions to persons in foreign countries other than the other American republics.

3. The Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in charge of planning economic activities related to liberated areas shall be responsible for all questions of

foreign policy relating to the application of foreign funds and property controls to territories which have been or are subject to enemy domination, including the application of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, to property located in the United States of governments of such territories and their nationals, questions relating to the operations of the Alien Property Custodian, and questions relating to the property control measures of other United Nations.

4. The Financial Division shall be responsible for all other questions of foreign policy arising in connection with foreign funds control.

The personnel of the Foreign Funds Control Division shall be reassigned as may be determined.

General

VISAS FOR OFFICIALS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

On August 25, 1943, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Berle, issued the following departmental order:

Departmental Order 1189

By virtue of the authority delegated to me under the President's Proclamation No. 2523 of November 14, 1941, to issue permits-to-enter, or to designate appropriate officers to issue permits-to-enter, to aliens seeking to enter the United States under the Act of Congress approved on June 21, 1941, I hereby authorize the Chief or the Assistant Chief of the Visa Division to issue, in his discretion, diplomatic or other appropriate nonimmigrant passport visas to aliens who are officials of foreign governments, or who hold positions tantamount thereto, the members of their families, and their attendants, servants, and employees, who are in the United States and who desire to reenter the United States after a temporary absence.

Such visas shall be valid for such period as the Chief or the Assistant Chief of the Visa Division may, in his discretion, prescribe.

No fees are prescribed for the issuance of visas under this order.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press August 26]

Two eminent ecclesiastics of Chile, Monseñor Manuel Larraín Errázuriz, Bishop of Talca, and Monseñor Javier Bascuñán Valdés, Rector of the Junior Seminary at Santiago, have arrived in Washington as guests of the Department of State. During the next two months they will visit educational institutions and social-service centers in Baltimore, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as in the National Capital.

While in this country, the two distinguished guests will make a special study of seminaries and universities, and of the organization of Catholic welfare services in general.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF FREDERICK P. HIBBARD

[Released to the press August 23]

The following statement was authorized from Quebec by the Secretary of State:

"I am deeply grieved to announce the death of Mr. Frederick P. Hibbard, until recently American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Monrovia, Liberia. His loss will be a tremendous shock not only to his colleagues in the Foreign Service

but to the countless friends he had made for himself and for the United States in the course of his varied service in many parts of the world. I can think of no officer whose passing would be more regretted, for Mr. Hibbard was universally beloved by all those with whom he came in contact, and his unique personality was a source of real moral inspiration to everyone with whom he served.

"I think it may be truly said that Mr. Hibbard gave his life for the Service to which he had devoted his entire career. Mr. Hibbard was suddenly taken ill while serving as the Department's representative with the official party of President Barclay and President-elect Tubman of Liberia, who visited this country last June. He had previously suffered a serious illness at his post in Monrovia, from which he had not fully recovered. To the long years of wholehearted labor abroad must be added the strain of the wartime emergency, which in the end told upon his health with fatal results.

"An outstanding career officer who had served with distinction wherever he was assigned, Mr. Hibbard had only recently received a promotion to class I, the highest rank in the Foreign Service. His wide experience, his knowledge of the world, and the personal characteristics which had endeared him to his many friends, will be irreplaceable."

Legislation

United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture: Hearing Before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on the Report of Judge Marvin Jones, President of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Held at Hot Springs, Va., May 18 to June 3, 1943. June 22, 1943. ii, 55 pp.

Regulations

Statement of General Economic Programs and Policies [of the Office of Economic Warfare]. [Approved by resolution of the War Mobilization Committee July 29, 1943.] August 23, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 11770

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington January 23, April 28, and May 24, 1943; effective April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 327. Publication 1973. 6 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 5, August 27, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1978. 74 pp. Free.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The War

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press September 2]

The departure of the motor vessel *Gripsholm* from Jersey City early the morning of September 2 on a second American-Japanese exchange voyage culminates the extensive negotiations carried on for over a year by the Department of State with the Japanese Government through neutral diplomatic channels. Progress concerning these negotiations has been announced previously by the Department from time to time.

The first exchange, consisting of American and Japanese officials and non-officials, was made last summer. On its current voyage, the ship is leaving the United States with a passenger list of more than 1,330 Japanese civilians. The *Gripsholm* will stop at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay, where additional Japanese civilians totaling 173 will be embarked. En route to the exchange point at Mormugão the *Gripsholm* will also stop at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, for fuel and water.

The exchange of American and Japanese nationals is scheduled to take place on or about October 15 at Mormugão, the principal port of the Portuguese colony of Gôa on the west coast of India. The Japanese Government in turn will transport to Mormugão on the Japanese exchange vessel *Teia Maru* nationals of the United States, certain of the other American republics and Canada, totaling 1,500, of which about 1,250 are nationals of the United States, to be exchanged for the equivalent number of Japanese nationals aboard the *Gripsholm*.

The *Teia Maru* is scheduled to leave Japan September 15. The reason for the different sailing dates is accounted for by the length of time required for each vessel to reach Mormugão. It will touch at ports in China, the Philippine Islands, and Indochina to embark American passengers and will call at Singapore for fuel and water. The passenger list of returning Americans is not yet complete and cannot be complete until the *Teia Maru* has left her last port of call, which will be about October 1. As soon as it is received, the Department will notify relatives and others concerned and will make the list public.

Each exchange vessel will travel without convoy under safe-conduct of all belligerent governments. The vessels bear special markings to distinguish them from ordinary commercial passenger vessels and to indicate clearly the special mission upon which they are engaged. At night the vessels will be fully lighted.

Upon the completion of the exchange the *Gripsholm* is scheduled to return to New York via Port Elizabeth and Rio de Janeiro and is expected to reach New York early in December.

Relief supplies, consisting of medicines, concentrated foods, vitamins, blood plasma, etc., are being shipped on the *Gripsholm* by the American Red Cross and the War Department. These supplies are intended for distribution to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories, including the Philippine Islands.

DECLARATION ON GERMAN CRIMES IN POLAND

[Released to the press August 30]

Trustworthy information has reached the United States Government regarding the crimes committed by the German invaders against the population of Poland. Since the autumn of 1942 a belt of territory extending from the province of Bialystok southward along the line of the River Bug has been systematically emptied of its inhabitants. In July 1943 these measures were extended to practically the whole of the province of Lublin, where hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported from their homes or exterminated.

These measures are being carried out with the utmost brutality. Many of the victims are killed on the spot. The rest are segregated. Men from 14 to 50 are taken away to work for

Germany. Some children are killed on the spot; others are separated from their parents and either sent to Germany to be brought up as Germans or sold to German settlers or dispatched with the women and old men to concentration camps.

The United States Government reaffirms its resolve to punish the instigators and actual perpetrators of these crimes. It further declares that, so long as such atrocities continue to be committed by the representatives and in the name of Germany, they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany. Meanwhile the war against Germany will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny has been finally overthrown.

POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN POLITICAL LEADERS AND GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press August 30]

The text of a letter from Mr. M. B. Schnapper, Executive Secretary, American Council on Public Affairs, to Assistant Secretary of State Berle follows:

JULY 23, 1943.

DEAR MR. BERLE:

The assertion is frequently made—sometimes by men and journals of good will—that the Department of State has pursued a policy of rebuffing and ignoring exiled leaders who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe. Assertions of this sort have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy.

While I do not believe these assertions, I feel that many of them have been made because of ignorance as to the actual facts as well as because the Department of State has not clearly defined its position—possibly because it has not been called upon to do so.

Permit me to invite you to clarify the situation to the extent that it is appropriate to do so at the present time. I should explain that I address this letter to you because of your continued interest in liberal trends in the United States.

Sincerely,

M. B. SCHNAPPER

The text of the reply of Assistant Secretary of State Berle to Mr. Schnapper follows:

AUGUST 28, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. SCHNAPPER:

In your letter of July 23, 1943 you state that:

"The assertion is frequently made—sometimes by men and journals of good will—that the Department of State has pursued a policy of rebuffing and ignoring exiled leaders who look to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe. Assertions of this sort have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy."

You suggest a clarifying statement if the present time is appropriate.

The Government of the United States has consistently maintained a policy directed towards a democratic solution in the occupied countries and in the enemy countries, as and when the people of these countries shall be free to speak. The Atlantic Charter declares the right of the people of each country to live under a government of their own choosing.

The assertion that the Department of State has favored persons desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe is really amazing in view of the long and tenaciously held policies of this country. Under them, refugees from Europe seeking safety from oppression have been admitted to the United States. They have been permitted to come to the United States and to state their views and political platforms to an extent not permitted by any other country on earth. They can and do offer their views through the American institution of free speech and free press for acceptance or rejection by our public opinion. Under the American tradition the Department of State can scarcely do more. By doing it, the Department has given greater privilege to those who wish a revitalization of Europe than has been granted anywhere else in the world. This is the American—the democratic—way.

Europeans reaching this country cannot be judged merely on the basis of political "name-calling". Conservatives who have consistently and vigorously fought Fascism are often attacked by groups who also are fighting Fascism but who are pleading for particular reforms, and these in turn are commonly accused of being reactionary or even Fascist by more radical groups. Frequently foreign racial or political issues are brought into the discussion. In general, the United States public with great good sense has declined to become excited about this name-calling; and is properly suspicious when these controversies reach the point, as they often do, of becoming campaigns of defamation.

At no time has the Department pursued a policy of rebuffing leaders who look toward a democratic revitalization of Europe, nor has it engaged in any policy of encouraging conservative and reactionary persons desirous of retaining the evils of pre-war Europe.

Leaders and groups of all shades of thought have sought here the refuge which we have gladly offered. Many of them have asked to be recognized or accepted or dealt with as representing the country from which they came. Their claims thus to speak for an invaded or silenced country are often disputed by other groups and leaders of the same nationality, and attacked by leaders and groups of other nationalities. These claims properly ought to be settled by the people of their own country, not by the State Department.

The degree of support which free movements or leaders in exile may have in their own countries in most cases can be only a matter of conjecture until there are means of access to their own people. It is probable that no political group in exile would have much chance of permanent success in rallying the people of the country to its cause if its strength lay chiefly in the support of foreign states. For these reasons the United States has not felt it possible to extend recognition to these individuals or groups, even though in many cases their views and sentiments may be highly praiseworthy.

As early as December 1941, the Department adopted a policy which has proved both wise and necessary. The policy then enunciated included the following declarations:

"In harmony with the basic principles of liberty, the people of the United States do have a sympathetic interest in movements by aliens in this country who desire to liberate their countries from Axis domination.

"The Department of State is glad to be informed of the plans and proposed activities of such 'free movements' and of organizations representing such movements. . . .

"The Department has taken cognizance of the existence of a number of committees representing free movements but has not extended any form of recognition to them, formal or informal. . . ."¹

The Government of the United States has been glad to receive the suggestions, the ideas, the plans, of all of these "free" movements and their leaders. But decision upon their claims rests not in the hands of this Government, but in the hands of their own people.

All of us appreciate to the full the devotion to ideals of freedom and democracy which those who have struggled against Naziism and Fascism share with us. At the same time we must be careful not to take any steps whose effect might be to prejudice the freedom of choice of any people whose voice is now silent.

The United States ran up the flag of democracy in 1776 by asserting that government rested on the just consent of the governed. Upon its shores from that day to this, Frenchmen, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Italians, Spaniards, Russians, and representatives of every race in the world have maintained the doctrine of freedom upon the soil of the United States. This is as true today as it has been from the beginning of our history. I am confident that no baseless rumors nor even statements, frequently circulated for ulterior propaganda purposes, will long mislead men of good-will or the Amer-

ican public generally. You will have noticed, in respect of the assertions you cite, that they are never even remotely backed up by evidence.

Your letter was occasioned in part by certain wild yarns which are hardly worth the trouble of denying. Some of these seem, indeed, to have been circulated by foreign political personages enjoying American hospitality. One such was the rumor circulated a few weeks ago that Count Ciano was in the United States; another, that some plan for a "Catholic Axis" was being elaborated in Washington; a third, that some scheme of Fascist federation of Eastern Europe aimed against the Soviet Union was being worked up, and so forth and so on. A very recent illustration was the story industriously circulated in some quarters that this Government was seeking to establish contact with Laval or other representatives of the defunct Petain Administration in Occupied France. These are truthless trifles which circulate in wartime, all too often borne on currents of factional dispute or European propaganda. They merit no attention.

Sincerely yours,

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.

RESISTANCE OF DENMARK TO GERMAN DOMINATION

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 2]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference on September 2 made the following statement:

"Recent events in Denmark are an eloquent reminder that German rule in any circumstance is intolerable to a free and democratic people. Germany on the defensive in the Mediterranean area and on the Russian front, has gained another brutal and illusive 'victory' over a small defenseless country. The resistance of the Danish King and people to German domination will give new heart and encouragement to all peoples of Nazi-subjugated Europe."

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 13, 1941, p. 519.

Letter From the Secretary of State to the Danish Minister in Washington

[Released to the press September 2]

The Secretary of State has sent the following communication to the Honorable Henrik de Kauffmann, Minister of Denmark:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1943.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to reports concerning further German oppressive measures taken in Denmark. While detailed information is not yet available, the Germans clearly have decided to extinguish the last remnants of freedom left in your country in a final attempt to crush the spirit of resistance to a brutal conqueror so gallantly displayed by your King and countrymen.

You are, I am sure, proud of this reaffirmation of your country's devotion to the principles of freedom and democracy and of its determination to contribute toward the reestablishment of these principles. I offer to you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America profound sympathy for the sufferings already endured and still to come in Denmark.

I shall continue to look to you as the duly accredited representative in this country of the Kingdom of Denmark and hope that in the not too distant future your relations with this country may be conducted against the background of a freed and happy Danish people.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF AREA DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS FOR ITALY

[Released to the press September 4]

The Secretary of State has appointed Calvin Benham Baldwin to be Area Director of economic operations for Italy in accordance with the plan of coordination of all United States economic activities abroad as established by the President's letter of June 3, 1943.¹ Mr. Baldwin

¹ BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, p. 575.

will deal with economic affairs in Italy whenever the United States civilian agencies enter the country to assist in connection with its supply and other economic problems. At the same time plans are well under way toward the organization of a trained staff of experts to accompany Mr. Baldwin, and a definite program of operations is in preparation. Mr. Baldwin, who has been Administrator of the Farm Security Administration since 1940, will assume his duties in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination in the near future.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF ITALY

[Released to the press September 3]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference September 3 made the following statement:

"We are all observing the occupation of a portion of continental Europe. This is the first step in such continental occupation by the Allied armies and I think it well illustrates the steady and the persistent course of the Allied military forces in their movement on continental Europe. I do not think that the fourth anniversary of the British entry into the war could be better celebrated than by the occupation of a portion of Italy by the British Eighth Army."

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN ATTACK ON POLAND

[Released to the press September 1]

The following messages, dated August 31, 1943, were exchanged by the President of the United States and the President of the Republic of Poland on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the German attack on Poland:

The President of the United States to the President of the Republic of Poland

On this occasion, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of war, the whole world will recall

again the gallant and defiant stand made by the heroic Polish nation and army against the overwhelming, ruthless and unprovoked attack launched by the Nazis.

The tremendous hardships and privations which the people in Poland have so valiantly undergone during these long years and their continued resistance to their cruel oppressors are an inspiration to us all.

The daring and heroic exploits of the Polish Air Force, Navy and Army, combined with the efforts of the other and overwhelming forces of the United Nations, will assure victory, the restoration of a rule of justice and the liberation of all the peoples now living under Nazi subjugation.

The President of the Republic of Poland to the President of the United States

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the second world war unleashed by Germany's criminal aggression against Poland I wish to convey to you, Mr. President, and to the American nation the assurance of our unchangeable friendship and our solidarity with the great American democracy in defense of our common Christian heritage.

In taking up the unequal struggle against the brutal might of Germany the Polish nation, inspired by the righteousness of its cause, firmly believed that it had the full moral support of the American people under your great leadership long before America herself became the victim of a similar wanton and treacherous aggression.

On entering the fifth year of its uncompromising struggle for freedom the Polish nation is sustained by the unshakeable faith that the noble principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the four freedoms upholding the rights of man and nations proclaimed by you, Mr. President, as an act of faith of the people of Amer-

ica will be fully realized after victory is achieved and will become the cornerstone of the coming world of peace, justice and human happiness.

CONSULTATION WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

[Released to the press September 1]

The following statement has been issued by the Department of State:

"The Soviet Government has been consulted and has been kept fully informed by the United States and British Governments in regard to all aspects of the military situation as it has developed in connection with operations against Italy and other operations in the European theater, and with respect to political situations arising directly out of military operations."

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FALSE CHARGES BY DREW PEARSON

[Released to the press August 30]

The Secretary of State at his press and radio news conference August 30 made the following statement:

"I do not ordinarily take notice of attacks made on either the State Department or myself. When these attacks, however, concern our relations with an Allied Government, I must take notice of them. I am informed that recently Drew Pearson published over the radio and in the press the charge that I and other high officials in the State Department are opposed to the Soviet Government and that we actually wish the Soviet Union to be bled white. I desire to brand these statements as monstrous and diabolical falsehoods."

General

EXCEPTING CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE CLASSIFICATION "ALIEN ENEMY"

By an Executive order (no. 9372) of August 27, 1943, the President, under authority of the provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1150; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 726), excepted from the classification "alien enemy" all persons whom the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or any district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall, after investigation fully establishing their loyalty, certify as persons loyal to the United States. This order supersedes Executive Order 9106 of March 20, 1942, entitled "Excepting Certain Persons From the Classification of 'Alien Enemy' for the Purpose of Permitting Them To Apply for Naturalization." The full text of Executive Order 9372 appears in the *Federal Register* of August 31, 1943, page 11887.

American Republics

MEXICAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

[Released to the press September 1]

President Roosevelt on September 1 announced the appointment of the Honorable Wayne C. Taylor, Under Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission, and Mr. Thomas H. Lockett, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs in Mexico City, to serve as the United States members of the Industrial Commission established by the Government of Mexico as the result of a recommendation contained in the report of the

Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation.

The Industrial Commission has been set up as a continuing body to study and develop long-term programs for the industrialization of Mexico.

The Mexican Government has named as its members on the Commission Lic. Primo Villa Michel, Coordinator of Coordination and Development of Production; Ing. Evarista Araiza, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Mexico and General Manager of the Monterrey Steel Works; and Salvador Ugarte, a well-known banker.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention, Revisions of Cairo, 1938

Colombia

According to notification 436 dated August 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Bureau was notified by a telegram received on July 28, 1943 that the National Congress of Colombia had approved the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations, as well as the Final Protocols thereof, which were signed at Cairo.

Ethiopia

According to notification 436 dated August 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones of the Empire of Ethiopia notified the Bureau by a letter dated March 16, 1943, received July 19, of the adherence of Ethiopia to the Regulations of Cairo, 1938.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the
Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Be-

tween the United States of America and Guatemala—
Signed at Washington July 17, 1943; effective July
17, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 329. Publi-
cation 1980. 10 pp. 5¢.

Military Service: Agreement Between the United
States of America and Mexico—Effectuated by exchange
of notes signed at Mexico City January 22, 1943;
effective January 22, 1943. Executive Agreement
Series 323. Publication 1981. 5 pp. 5¢.

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SEP 29 1943

The War

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO MARSHAL BADOGLIO AND THE PEOPLE OF ITALY

[Released to the press by the White House September 10]

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on September 10 dispatched the following message to Marshal Badoglio and to the people of Italy:

"It has fallen to you in the hour of your country's agony to take the first decisive steps to win peace and freedom for the Italian people and to win back for Italy an honourable place in the civilization of Europe.

"You have already freed your country from from Fascist servitude. There remains the even more important task of cleansing the Italian soil from the German invaders. Hitler, through his accomplice Mussolini, has brought Italy to the verge of ruin. He has driven the Italians into disastrous campaigns in the sands of Egypt and the snows of Russia. The Germans have always deserted the Italian troops on the battlefield, sacrificing them con-

temptuously in order to cover their own retreats. Now Hitler threatens to subject you all to the cruelties he is perpetrating in so many lands.

"Now is the time for every Italian to strike his blow. The liberating armies of the Western World are coming to your rescue. We have very strong forces and are entering at many points. The German terror in Italy will not last long. They will be extirpated from your land and you, by helping in this great surge of liberation, will place yourselves once more among the true and long-proved friends of your country from whom you have been so wrongfully estranged.

"Take every chance you can. Strike hard and strike home. Have faith in your future. All will come well. March forward with your American and British friends in the great world movement towards Freedom, Justice and Peace."

THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF ARGENTINA

Correspondence Between the Secretary of State and the Argentine Foreign Minister

[Released to the press September 8]

On August 5, 1943, Vice Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister of Argentina, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State concerning the present situation of the Argentine

Government. The Secretary's reply dated August 30, 1943 was delivered to Vice Admiral Storni on September 7. The complete texts of these letters are printed below.

[Translation]

BUENOS AIRES, *August 5, 1943.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

Coinciding with Ambassador Armour's trip to the United States, I have thought it desirable to place myself in direct contact with you, in order to set forth confidentially to your friendly Government the situation of the new Argentine Government established as the result of the military movement of June 4, particularly with reference to the international position of this country. I do so with the full approval of the President of the Nation and in the hope that, by this means, his views may also be made known to President Roosevelt.

The military movement which has just overthrown the government of Señor Castillo assumed power as an inevitable consequence of the atmosphere of corruption that unfortunately had penetrated the political and administrative life of the country. The unanimous approval with which the renovating work of the new Government is being followed is the best justification of the movement. The Government has complete control of the situation, supported by all sound opinion in the country and fully upheld by the armed forces. But there is one factor which carries decisive weight in the work that it is doing: I refer to the international situation and to the problems of foreign policy with which the Republic is confronted.

Due to lack of adequate information or to other causes the origin of which I do not know, there has been created with respect to the situation of neutrality of the Argentine Republic an atmosphere which is prejudicial to good relations with the countries of America and especially with that great friendly nation (the United States). Thus the rumor has spread that General Ramírez, the armed forces, and the men who form this new Government profess a markedly totalitarian ideology or, at the least, that we look upon the Axis powers with great sympathy. I can affirm, and I beg that you, Mr. Secretary, accept this affirmation as the

word of a man of honor, that such assumptions are absolutely false. The Argentine nation, its armed forces, and the men in its Government base their acts on the firmest democratic convictions. We are men of America: our historic tradition is very clear and it will not be modified now or in the future by the adoption of dictatorial systems of government that are repugnant to our consciences as free men—as men who, today as in the past, feel indissolubly linked with the other inhabitants of this continent, of profoundly democratic origins.

The situation of neutrality that the Argentine Republic has had to observe up to now has not been understood. Moreover, it has given rise to suspicious comments. In judging that neutrality it has been forgotten, against all the evidence, that Argentine ships are operating exclusively in the service of the Allied nations and particularly of the American countries, extending by the decision of this new Government to the very zone of operations proclaimed by Germany. There have also been forgotten the Argentine decrees granting the status of "non-belligerency" exclusively to one of the belligerent parties. There have likewise been disregarded the protests made by Germany, Italy, and Japan after the secrecy of their official communications with their embassies here was prohibited, while the other countries continue to have the free use of their cables.

It is difficult to ignore the collaboration that the Argentine Republic is giving to the cause of the Allied nations under the conditions of a neutrality which, more than tolerant, is of an evidently benevolent character. This current of collaboration is even more effective in the field of our exports, placed at the almost exclusive service of the Allied cause and of the American countries, in so doing many times depriving our country of articles necessary for its own defense.

The effort that Argentina is making should be understood. It is not fair to forget that this new Government has sprung from a revolutionary movement which was planned and carried out in order to overthrow a government that

did not understand the reality of internal and foreign policy. But the change, particularly with reference to foreign policy, could not be effected in a violent manner because our country was not ready for it. In this connection, it should not be forgotten that the Argentine Republic has been living and is still living in an atmosphere of peace, work, and comparative abundance; that our people are influenced by the ties of kinship of numerous foreign colonies; that there exists fear of the communist danger, the propagation of which in our country has corrupted even the most genuinely democratic institutions such as Acción Argentina and the Junta de la Victoria. It should be recalled that, on the other hand, the Government that was overthrown maintained its neutrality even during the most critical period of our relations with the Axis countries, as undoubtedly was the case with the repeated torpedoing of Argentine ships and the Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor.

This situation, Mr. Secretary, cannot be abruptly changed by a revolutionary government that must reconstruct the country, which is corrupted in its administration and in its educational and social institutions. The changes can be brought about only as rapidly as the internal situation may permit. The spirit in which they have been begun in the international position of the country is clear and evident and deserves to be noted in a friendly way and without bias by your Government.

Argentine sentiment, eminently American, firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes, is on the side of the United Nations in its material and spiritual action. But you, Mr. Secretary, citizen of a country that venerates freedom of conscience, will acknowledge that it is not possible, without preliminary preparation, to force the Argentine conscience with a view to leading it coldly and without any immediate motive to the breaking of relations with the Axis. The war having reached its present stage, when defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the countries of the Axis, this unexpected rupture would furthermore put Argentine chivalry to a hard test. Let it suffice to recall the judg-

ment which Italy merited when, in a similar situation, it took its position against defeated France.

I cannot fail to point out to you, Mr. Secretary, the concern with which I view future possibilities if, because of the persistence in the present lack of comprehension, Argentina should continue to be denied the materials that it needs in order to increase its production and to arm itself in order to fulfill, should the case arise, its obligations for continental defense. It is of particular interest to recall that some time ago the Argentine Republic offered to increase shipments of fuels and heavy oils to American countries, for which purpose it sought from the United States the shipment of the machinery essential in order to increase its productive capacity. Unfortunately, thus far this request has not been heeded, no recognition being made of the sacrifice at which our country is extending its assistance to friendly countries in order to supply them so far as possible with the much-coveted fuel. Petroleum production has decreased because of the deterioration of the equipment, and our reserves have diminished considerably. Today, in order to compensate for this shortage, we find it necessary to burn in the boilers of factories and plants millions of quintals of corn, wheat, and linseed. With the aid of the United States, Argentina could burn its own petroleum, keeping that wealth of grain to supply the Allied nations and to form a reserve stock that would make it possible to feed the European peoples threatened with hunger.

The Government of General Ramírez will spare no effort to fulfill the obligations contracted. But, as I have already said, it will not be able to do so without a cause to justify it. To act otherwise would afford grounds to believe action is being taken under the pressure or threat of foreign agents, and this would not be tolerated by either the people or the armed forces of the country.

I believe that in this long letter I have explained to you, Mr. Secretary, the real situation of the Argentine Republic with respect to its sentiments of deep friendship and soli-

darity with the American countries. I do not doubt that in contemplating the situation from the high position that the government of President Roosevelt occupies in the world, it will be appreciated that it is not just to maintain the attitude of suspicion assumed toward a country such as ours, which has shown unmistakably its feelings of friendship and frank support for the countries that are fighting for freedom. I cannot believe that it is desired to eliminate the action of Argentina within the concert of American nations, on the basis that our neutrality—which is only theoretical—places us in an equivocal position with respect to the rest of the countries of this continent.

I can affirm to you, Mr. Secretary, that the Axis countries have nothing to hope for from our Government and that public opinion is daily more unfavorable to them. But this evolution would be more rapid and effective for the American cause if President Roosevelt should make a gesture of genuine friendship toward our people; such a gesture might be the urgent provision of airplanes, spare parts, armaments, and machinery to restore Argentina to the position of equilibrium to which it is entitled with respect to other South American countries.

This general and sincere picture of the Argentine situation will explain to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the obstacles—up to now insurmountable—encountered by this Government in fulfilling the last part of its original objectives. On the basis of the loyal understanding that we reciprocally owe to each other, I wish to rely on the spirit of good will with which we shall be heard, which would be a concrete proof of the friendship that this Government is seeking in its present difficult initial period. Moreover, Ambassador Armour, who has penetrated with intelligent and friendly understanding into all the aspects of our complicated internal situation and who was the confidential recipient of these thoughts, personally expressed by His Excellency the President of the Nation, will be able to convey to you, Mr. Secretary, a more complete per-

sonal impression obtained directly from the present reality of the life of our country.

I am very happy on this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurance of my cordial and friendly consideration.

SEGUNDO R. STORNI

AUGUST 30, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. MINISTER:

I have received your letter of August 5, in which you were good enough to inform me regarding the situation of the new Argentine Government established as the result of the military movement of June 4, particularly with reference to the international position of Argentina. I note that your letter has the full approval of the President of Argentina and I have been pleased to make the views expressed therein known to President Roosevelt.

It is profoundly satisfactory to note your statement that the people of your country feel themselves indissolubly linked with the other inhabitants of this continent of profoundly democratic origins. This statement will be most welcome to the citizens of the United States actively engaged at the cost of tremendous sacrifices in lives and materials in a war for the survival of the principles so eloquently described by you. I feel sure that in the same spirit it will be warmly greeted by the peoples of all of the other republics of the Hemisphere which have taken measures essential to the defense of our continent against a menace now happily being overcome by the joint efforts of the friends of freedom everywhere.

However, it is with regret that my Government and the people of the United States have been forced to the conclusion that the undoubted sentiments of the Argentine people have not been implemented by action called for by the commitments freely entered into by their Government in common with the governments of the other twenty American republics.

Your Excellency is, of course, fully familiar with those commitments. As they particu-

larly affect the present world conflict, they are based upon Resolution XV adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Habana in July of 1940. That Resolution provides that any attempt on the part of a non-American state against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American state shall be considered as an act of aggression against the states which signed this declaration. The act of aggression contemplated in this Declaration took place on December 7, 1941. In January of 1942 the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics met at Rio de Janeiro to consider the measures which they should adopt for common defense. A Resolution recommending the break of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy was adopted. The wording of that Resolution was the subject of prolonged discussion and the text finally agreed upon was fully responsive to the views expressed by the Argentine Government. I believe it desirable to quote the Resolution in full:

"BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

"I The American Republics reaffirm their declaration to consider any act of aggression on the part of a non-American State against one of them as an act of aggression against all of them, constituting as it does an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

"II The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and their determination to cooperate jointly for their mutual protection until the effects of the present aggression against the Continent have disappeared.

"III The American Republics, in accordance with the procedures established by their own laws and in conformity with the position and circumstances obtaining in each country in the existing continental conflict, recommend the breaking of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since the first-mentioned State attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

"IV Finally, the American Republics declare that, prior to the reestablishment of the relations referred to in the preceding paragraph, they will consult among themselves in order that their action may have a solidary character."¹

With the exception of Argentina, all of the American Republics have severed diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy and of these twenty republics thirteen are at war with the Axis powers.

Resolution V, adopted by the Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, stipulated by unanimous agreement the immediate adoption of any additional measures necessary to cut off for the duration of the present Hemispheric emergency all commercial and financial intercourse, direct or indirect, between the Western Hemisphere and the nations signatory to the Tri-Partite Pact and the territories dominated by them. The Argentine representative at the Meeting adhered to this Resolution with the following reservation:

"The Argentine Delegation requests that it be recorded in the minutes, as well as at the end of this draft resolution, that the Argentine Republic agrees with the necessity of adopting economic and financial control measures with regard to all foreign and domestic activities of firms or enterprises which may, in one way or another, affect the welfare of the republics of America or the solidarity or defense of the Continent. It has adopted and is prepared to adopt further measures in this respect, in accordance with the present resolution, extending them, however, to firms or enterprises managed or controlled by aliens or from foreign belligerent countries not in the American Continent."²

The Argentine Government has failed to effect the severance of financial and commercial relations called for by Resolution V. Moreover,

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 7, 1942, p. 118.

² *Ibid.*, p. 140.

financial transactions of direct benefit to the enemies of the United Nations have been authorized by agencies of the Argentine Government.

Resolution XVII adopted at Rio provided for a concerted effort to discover and combat subversive activities. It is notorious that Axis agents in Argentina have been and are engaging in systematic espionage which has cost the United Nations ships and lives. Vicious propaganda aimed at the United Nations appears in publications which are supported by subsidies from Axis sources. These publications have benefited by a Government decree which enables them to receive supplies of newsprint at favorable prices through the intervention of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

Resolution XL adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Meeting recommended that each American republic adopt the necessary and immediate measures to close all radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communications between the American Republics and the aggressor States and all territories subservient to them, except in so far as official communications of the American Governments are concerned. Argentina is the only one of the twenty-one American Republics now permitting radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communications with Japan, Germany and Italy.

The above summary of certain of the inter-American commitments freely entered into by Argentina, together with the twenty other American republics, furnishes a convincing expression of the reason why the situation of neutrality which Your Excellency states the Argentine Republic has had to observe up to now has not been understood.

It is, of course, a matter solely within the competence of the Argentine Government to judge the degree to which Argentine public opinion which you state is firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes will support a foreign policy designed at the very least to reduce the assistance which Argentina's present position has rendered and is continuing to render those regimes. Nor can I pass upon the question of

the nature of the motive which you believe would be necessary to enable the Argentine Government to fulfill the obligations it has contracted. I must, however, express my astonishment at your statement that for the Argentine Government to fulfill those obligations would afford grounds to believe that such action was taken under the pressure or threat of foreign agents. The obligations in question were freely entered into by all the American Republics, and have been carried out by all except Argentina.

In concluding the discussion of this subject, I believe it fitting to recall that the public and private statements made by the President of the Nation and by Your Excellency during the first few weeks of the tenure of office of the new Argentine Government gave my Government positive ground for the belief that Argentine sentiments of continental solidarity and of adherence to inter-American commitments would be translated into effective action within a specific and brief period.

It is no doubt true as indicated by Your Excellency that the products of Argentine agriculture and mining have been of the greatest value to the cause of the United Nations. Those products, however, have found markets at equitable prices in the determination of which the United Nations have consistently refused to take advantage of the fact that they are, thanks to the efficiency of their military and naval operations, the only major markets open to Argentina. A glance at Argentine economic statistics will show that Argentina's economic transactions with the United Nations have been highly beneficial to Argentina. I am, of course, not fully informed regarding the degree to which these transactions may have resulted in the sacrifice of materials essential to the defense of Argentina as mentioned in Your Excellency's letter. In this connection, however, it may be noted that neither the present Argentine Government nor its predecessor has at any time evidenced a disposition to strengthen the security of Argentina by having Argentine military and

naval forces take part in measures designed for the defense of the hemisphere.

With respect to Your Excellency's statement to the effect that Argentina is being denied materials which she requires to increase her production of commodities essential to the United Nations, you are, of course, aware that the conditions of the war have imposed upon the United States and the other United Nations the necessity for a very careful allocation of available materials of a critical and strategic nature in order that these materials may be used to the best advantage in furtherance of the war effort. Notwithstanding these circumstances, Argentine essential civilian requirements, particularly those related to public health and the maintenance of essential services, have received fair treatment.

With regard to the petroleum negotiations, it may be pointed out that Argentina, thanks to its natural resources, the production of which has increased during the war period, and to its ability to import, has enjoyed during the past year and a half far greater oil supplies for the consumption of its civilian population than have the neighboring republics. Those republics have received extremely limited supplies made possible through cooperative action in which the Government of the United States and of the producing republics other than Argentina have participated. Considerable hardship and sacrifice has resulted owing to the serious shortage of ocean-going tankers. Thus, while the Argentine people were enjoying gasoline supplies equivalent to about seventy percent of their normal civilian requirements, the peoples of Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile and, in general, other republics were receiving only approximately forty percent of normal civilian requirements. Argentine assistance would have been of great value during this very difficult period.

The negotiations to which your letter refers have been concerned with the provision of materials and supplies to enable the future production of the Argentine oil fields to be main-

tained and even to be increased. The lack of these materials has not in any way affected the ability of Argentina to cooperate with the neighboring republics during the past eighteen months if Argentina had desired to cooperate.

With regard to the matter of arms and munitions, your letter states that the evolution of Argentine public opinion would be more rapid and effective in favor of the American countries if President Roosevelt were to make an open and friendly gesture toward the Argentine people such as would be the immediate supply of airplanes, replacement parts, armaments and machinery, in order to restore Argentina to the position of equilibrium which corresponds to her with respect to other South American countries. In reply, I must point out emphatically that questions of military and naval equilibrium as between American republics are surely inconsistent with the inter-American doctrine of the peaceful settlement of international disputes to which so many practical contributions have been made by Argentine statesmen. In fact, one of the most specific expressions of that doctrine, known as the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation, was the work of a distinguished Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs. To furnish arms and munitions for the purpose indicated by Your Excellency would appear to this Government to be clearly inconsistent with the juridical and moral foundations upon which existing inter-American understanding and agreements are based.

I must also recall that it has been frequently indicated to representatives of your Government, including the military and naval officers who visited Washington more than a year ago, that the supply of arms and munitions by the United States to the other American republics is exclusively for the purpose of contributing to the defense of the Hemisphere against possible aggression. In the determination of the contribution which the Government of the United States could make to the preparations for defense of the other nineteen American

Republics which jointly determined upon the need for such defense, the Government of the United States has been guided exclusively by considerations of hemispheric security. Since Argentina, both by its words and its actions, has indicated clearly that the Argentine armed forces will not under present conditions be used in a manner designed to forward the cause of the security of the New World, and, thereby, the vital war interests of the United States, it would be impossible for the President of the United States to enter into an agreement to furnish arms and munitions to Argentina under the Lend-Lease Act.

I have written Your Excellency in this detail since I am sure from the frank and friendly terms in which your letter to me is couched, that you would desire an equally frank and friendly exposition of the views of this Government. I feel that I should be lacking in such frankness, however, were I to leave you under the impression that the Government and the people of the United States have not viewed

with deep regret the course followed by the Argentine Government in so far as concerns hemispheric defense since the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro. I am in entire agreement with your statement that defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the countries of the Axis. In recognition of that fact the United Nations and those associated with them are devoting their attention in a wide variety of practical and constructive ways to the problems of post-war organization. Thus the failure of the Argentine Government to comply with its inter-American commitments has not only resulted in the non-participation of Argentina in the defense of the continent in a most critical period, it is also depriving Argentina of participation in the studies, discussions, meetings and arrangements designed to solve the post-war problems mentioned above.

I am pleased to take this opportunity of extending to Your Excellency the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

CORDELL HULL

ADHERENCE OF IRAN TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press September 11]

The following communications concerning the adherence of Iran to the Declaration by United Nations have been exchanged by the Minister of Iran and the Secretary of State:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1943.

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency, in compliance with instructions received from my Government, that by act of the 9th day of this month, Iran declares the existence of a state of war with Germany and formally adheres to the Declaration of the United Nations:

The Iranian people and their Government,

sincerely believing in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, have already contributed by all ways and means at their disposal to the common cause of the Allies and to the prosecution of the war against aggressors. Now, interpreting this obvious policy, they have decided to adhere formally to the Declaration of the United Nations dated January 1, 1942.

In conveying the advice to Your Excellency of this decision of the Iranian Government, and also in accordance with the above instructions, I should very much appreciate the favor of your good offices to the end that the same be transmitted to the other signatory nations of the foregoing Declaration.

I take [etc.]

M. SHAYESTEH

SEPTEMBER 10, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of September 10, 1943 in which you state, in compliance with instructions from your Government, that by act of September 9, 1943 Iran declared the existence of a state of war with Germany and formally adhered to the Declaration by United Nations.

This action of the Government of Iran is a new manifestation of the determination of Iran to contribute to the cause of the freedom-loving nations in their struggle for victory over Hitlerism. The Government of the United States, as depository for the Declaration, is indeed gratified to welcome Iran into the ranks of the United Nations.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

[Released to the press by the White House September 10]

The President has appointed the Honorable James M. Landis to serve as American Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East and principal American civilian representative at the Middle East Supply Center with the personal rank of Minister. Mr. Landis will be assigned to our legations in the Middle East as Special Assistant to the Minister to facilitate his duties in connection with his work in Cairo and the areas serviced by the Middle East Supply Center.

Mr. Fred Winant, who formerly held the position of principal American civilian representative, will take over the direction of the Middle East supply work in Washington.

Mr. Landis, whose resignation as Director of the Office of Civilian Defense was announced by the President the afternoon of September 10, has served in the past as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. He was special trial examiner for the United States

Department of Labor and also acted as consultant to the Advisory Commission to the Counsel of National Defense and the War Department. He is on leave of absence as Dean of the Harvard Law School.

It is expected that Mr. Landis will leave for Cairo shortly.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF

On September 4, 1943 the President's War Relief Control Board released to the press a tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through July 1943, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Board for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in foreign countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939; section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date; and Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942. The statistics set forth in the tabulation are incomplete with regard to relief activities which a number of registered organizations have been carrying on in respect to non-belligerent countries, for which registration was not previously required.

The American National Red Cross and certain religious organizations are exempted from registration with the Board by section 3 of Executive Order 9205, and the accounts of these organizations are not included in this tabulation. Community war chests, war funds, etc., are registered with the Board. However, as such chests are fund-raising organizations only, and as the funds raised for war relief and welfare purposes, other than local, are contributed exclusively to registered organizations, their accounts are not included in the tabulation.

Copies of this tabulation are available from the President's War Relief Control Board, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

LAWS ENACTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO THE GERMAN INVASION

Of interest is a recent decision by the New York Supreme Court which held that securities deposited in a New York bank and charged to the account of its French branch, at a time when the claimant was domiciled in France, pursuant to laws and decrees of the French Government issued subsequent to the opening of hostilities between France and Germany, may not be recovered in replevin by their owner, a French national and a refugee in the United States. Although the Court agreed that under present war conditions there is no existing French Government recognized by the United States to which application may be made for release of the securities, it ruled that the laws validly enacted by the French Government before the invasion by Germany "are still the laws of the French State and will still be the laws of France when the invader is driven out." [Bercholz v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., Aug. 10, 1943; N. Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, Part III, N. Y. City (Koch, J.)]

REPORT ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

In his press and radio news conference on September 7, 1943, the President stated that while he was in Quebec a draft of the letter to Congress transmitting the Eleventh Quarterly Report on Lend-Lease Operations was printed inadvertently without his approval and that a new copy of the letter is being sent to Congress with two sentences contained in the original print deleted. Accordingly, in the text of the letter of transmittal as printed in the BULLETIN of August 28, 1943, the two sentences which appear at the beginning of the right-hand column on page 125 should be deleted.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL

[Released to the press September 7]

The President has sent the following message to the President of the United States of Brazil on the occasion of the Brazilian Independence Day:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 7, 1943.*

I am happy to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the Brazilian people the congratulations and fraternal regards of the people of the United States on the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. This auspicious event will be celebrated throughout the Americas, which have benefited so much from the enlightened fruits of Brazilian independence and devotion to neighborly cooperation. In the past year the close ties which have long bound the people of Brazil and those of the United States have grown even firmer through their comradeship of arms in the common struggle against Axis tyranny and its threat to the freedom they cherish. This comradeship is fittingly symbolized by the visit to the United States of General Dutra.

Brazil and the United States, together with their staunch allies, can foresee with certainty the total and inevitable defeat of the forces of treachery and oppression, now that the fight is being carried vigorously and successfully to the homelands of our enemies. We can all look forward confidently to the better and fuller world in which liberty will reign when victory is achieved. May the collaboration of the people and Governments of Brazil and the United States grow ever stronger in the days of well-won peace to come.

I take this occasion to add my personal greetings and best wishes for your health and for the happiness and prosperity of the Brazilian nation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

ARREST OF POWER OFFICIALS IN ARGENTINA

[Released to the press September 6]

In the early morning of September 4, the Argentine police occupied the principal office of a subsidiary company of the American and Foreign Power Company in Buenos Aires and arrested several of the officers.

The American Embassy in Buenos Aires immediately requested the Argentine Government to permit an official from the Embassy to see David Matson, the only American arrested. The Argentine Government was also requested to give the Embassy complete information concerning the reasons for the arrests. All of the persons arrested were released on the evening of September 4. The Embassy is keeping in close touch with the situation.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE CHILEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[Released to the press September 10]

His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Joaquin Fernández, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, will visit the United States as a guest of this Government, arriving in Washington on Friday, September 17. He will stay at Blair House during his visit to Washington and will subsequently visit other cities in the United States.

The Department

DEATH OF FREDERICK P. KEPPEL

[Released to the press September 9]

The Secretary has sent the following letter to Mrs. Frederick P. Keppel:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1943.

DEAR MRS. KEPPEL:

I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of your distinguished husband. He was an outstanding citizen who rendered highly useful and meritorious service to the community and to the country. In the field of education, philanthropic enterprises, and in government, his work was of an unusually high order, and his record is one fully in keeping with his sterling qualities of character and mind.

I extend to you and to members of the family my heartfelt sympathy in your irreparable loss.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

Regulations

General Rulings and Public Circulars Under Executive Order S339, April 10, 1940, as Amended [relating to foreign-funds control], and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto. (Monetary Offices, Treasury Department.) September 3, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 12285-12288.

[Amendment to General Ruling 4] Netherlands Possessions.

[Amendment to General Ruling 5 and revocation of General Ruling 6A] Importation of Securities and Currency.

[Amendment to General Ruling 11] Trade or Communication With an Enemy National.

[Public Circular 5B] Special Accounts Established by Alien Property Custodian.

[Public Circular 23] Applications for Licenses.

General In Transit Licenses [Amendment 98, defining country groups and listing commodities which under certain conditions may not be exported pursuant to any general license]. (Office of Exports, Office of Economic Warfare.) August 31, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 12288.

Primary Inspection and Detention: Admission [into the United States] Under Bond of Immigrant Aliens Likely To Become Public Charges. (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.) August 21, 1943. 8 *Federal Register* 12256.

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Alaska Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 19, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 331. Publication 1977. 2 pp. 5¢.

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OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

United Nations Food Conference: Pre-War Agricultural Production and Trade of Selected Countries. May 1943. (Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.) 40 pp., processed. Available free from Agriculture Department.

Brief Survey of Important Industrial and Power Plants in Manchuria. Dec. 17, 1942. (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.) ii, 25 pp., processed. Available free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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Foreign-Trade and Exchange Controls in Germany: Report on Methods and Policies of German Foreign-Trade Control, With Special Reference to Period 1931–39, Under Provisions of Sec. 332, Title 3, Pt. 2 of Tariff Act of 1930. 1943. (Tariff Commission.) xi, 294 pp. (Report 150, 2d series.) 35¢, paper, from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

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The War

OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS

Address by the Secretary of State¹

[Released to the press September 12]

I

In July of last year, in an address over these networks, I outlined, as definitely as was possible at that time, the chief problems and conditions confronting us in the field of foreign relations and sought to indicate some of the policies necessary for meeting these problems. I pointed out that in the present conflict each of the United Nations is fighting for the preservation of its freedom, its homes, its very existence; and that only through united effort to defeat our enemies can freedom or the opportunity for freedom be preserved—for all countries and all peoples. I spoke of the need to chart for the future a course based on enduring spiritual values which would bring our nation and all nations greater hope for enduring peace and greater measure of human welfare. To this end, I urged intensive study, hard thinking, broad vision, and leadership by all those, within each nation, who provide spiritual, moral, and intellectual guidance.

At that time, the military picture was still dark. The United Nations were still fighting a desperate war of defense against better prepared foes. We had suffered a succession of grim defeats.

Since then, the military picture has greatly changed.

We are now winning heartening victories—in the air, at sea, and on land. Our counterblows are steadily increasing in power and effectiveness. They are stepping-stones to our final triumph over the forces of conquest and savagery.

Attainment of complete victory, although now certain, is still a formidable task. Our lesser enemies are fast losing heart and strength. Italy has already surrendered. But our principal enemies, Germany and Japan, though shaken, still possess great resources and enormous strength. They still control vast portions of Europe and of Asia. To defeat them completely, the United Nations need to make, on the battlefield and at home, efforts even greater than those thus far made.

In making these more intensified efforts, it is more important than ever for all concerned to have a clear understanding of what is at stake, now and in the future.

During recent months, public discussion and debate on a high plane have revealed the profound concern of our people with the issues of the country's foreign relations. These issues need to be seen in their full perspective. Unless our people so see them, and unless our people are willing to translate their understanding of them into action, the well-being of the nation—and even its very life—may be gravely menaced.

The foreign policy of any country must be expressive of that country's fundamental national interests. No country can keep faith with itself unless that is so.

In determining our foreign policy we must first see clearly what our true national interests are. We must also bear in mind that other

¹ Broadcast over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, Sept. 12, 1943.

countries with which we deal in the conduct of foreign relations have their national interests, which, of course, determine their policies.

Obviously there are, even between friendly nations, differences as regards their respective aims and purposes and as regards the means of attaining them. But there are also immense areas of common interest. By cooperating within those areas, the nations not only can advance more effectively the aims and purposes which they have in common, but can also find increased opportunity to reconcile, by peaceful means and to mutual advantage, such differences as may exist among them.

II

At the present time, the paramount aim of our foreign policy, and the paramount aim of the foreign policy of each of the other United Nations, is to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible. Here we have a vast area of common interest and a broad basis of cooperative action in the service of that interest.

Every weapon of our military and economic activity and every instrumentality of our diplomacy have been and are directed toward the strengthening of the combined war effort. All these necessarily go together.

The land, air, and sea forces of the United States are fighting with surpassing skill and heroism in the Mediterranean, over the Nazi-held fortress of Europe, in the far reaches of the Pacific and of Asia. In each of the theaters of war they are operating shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of superb comradeship with the gallant forces of one or more of our Allies.

The resolute will and devoted effort of our people have brought about the greatest miracle of production and delivery in all history. Our war supplies are flowing outward in a constant and ever-increasing stream, not alone to those areas in which our own forces are engaged, but to every point on the globe at which the armed forces of the United Nations are fighting.

We are in continuous consultation with our Allies on various phases of military, economic,

and political activity—as required by the exigencies of a constantly changing situation.

Our cooperation with our Allies has long since reached the state where contingents of the forces of various Allies are serving side by side under unified command. We have developed this type of cooperation with invincible Britain; with intrepid and resolute Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; with valiant and determined China; and with the forces of other Allies. It is being rapidly extended as the military operations progress.

To the Soviet Union, whose heroic armies and civilian population have earned everlasting renown through their magnificent feats of courage and sacrifice, we have been glad to render all possible aid. It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and cooperation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war.

With the re-emerging military power of France we have been and are developing a heartening degree of coordinated effort. We look forward to the day when reborn France will again take her rightful place in the family of free nations.

With governments which the Axis powers have driven from their invaded and brutally oppressed but unconquerable countries we have the most friendly relations. These relations reflect our profound and active sympathy for the suffering of their peoples and our determination that the victory of the United Nations shall restore their nations to freedom.

With all but one of the nations of the Western Hemisphere we have today the closest ties of solidarity and association—the fruit of 10 years of unrelenting labor on the part of all of these nations to build in this hemisphere a fraternity of Good Neighbors. Each of our American associates is making a magnificent contribution to the war effort. Here we have, in peace and in war, a highly successful example of cooperation between sovereign nations.

The victories of the United Nations have been the direct result, not of separate and uncoordinated military, economic, and diplomatic

action, but of close coordination of all three types of action, both within each of the nations and among all of them. It is well to recall some outstanding examples.

Our protracted diplomatic effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East afforded our military authorities and those of other countries now in the ranks of the United Nations many months of precious time for strengthening defenses against the combined Axis threats in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, in case Japan should reject a peaceful settlement as she eventually did.

The drawing-together of the American republics to assure their common defense made it possible to establish a line of communications through the Caribbean, Brazil, and the South Atlantic. That line proved to be of invaluable importance alike in transporting equipment to the British forces at El Alamein; in supplying our own expedition to North Africa; and, at a desperate hour, in putting our warplanes into the air over the Pacific islands and in China.

Diplomatic foresight and patient and vigorous activity by the agencies of our foreign policy played an indispensable part in preparing the way by which the huge strategic North African area was brought without heavy losses into the sphere of the United Nations and the French fleet was kept out of German hands. Had Vichy felt it feasible to ignore our diplomatic pressure directed toward preventing the surrender of the North and West African areas to the Nazis and the delivery of the French fleet to Hitler as Laval had planned, or had Spain entered the war on the side of the Axis as Hitler had hoped, control of the Mediterranean would have early fallen into the hands of our enemies. Instead, the Allied forces converged, with a skill and precision unequalled in military annals, upon this gateway through which we are now invading the European Continent.

The Mediterranean operations weakened the German air force available on the Soviet front just as the Russian resistance, by holding the German armies on the eastern battle line, prevented Hitler from parrying our thrust toward

his southern flank. Meanwhile, our constant military pressure against Japan had its inevitable effect in deterring Japan from aggression against the Soviet Union.

Our diplomatic agreements with fearless Danish officials on free soil and with the Government of Iceland made it possible to guard the great North Atlantic passage as a precious route for our supplies and troops and as defense against attack from the north.

The perseverance of China, the first victim of the movement of aggression, in resistance to Japan has been aided in no small measure by the faith of her leaders in us, based on their knowledge of our history and policy and on their observation, as time went on, of our efforts to achieve a fair and peaceful settlement in the Far East, our economic support, and more recently, our military assistance. China's resistance has held enmeshed on her front substantial Japanese forces which might otherwise have been loosed against us and other of the United Nations in the Pacific; and China is playing an important part in the United Nations' program for the winning of the war and achievement of a stable peace.

The agencies of our foreign policy are at all times at work as instruments of national defense. Since the attack upon us, they have been intensively at work in assisting our armed forces to achieve the victories which are now fast increasing in numbers and significance.

III

Beyond final victory, our fundamental national interests are—as they always have been—the assuring of our national security and the fostering of the economic and social well-being of our people. To maintain these interests, our foreign policy must necessarily deal with current conditions and must plan for the future in the light of the concepts and beliefs which we, as a nation, accept for ourselves as the guiding lines of our international behavior.

Throughout our national history, our basic policy in dealing with foreign nations has rested

upon certain beliefs which are widely and deeply rooted in the minds of our people. Outstanding among these are:

1. All peoples who, with "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind", have qualified themselves to assume and to discharge the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to its enjoyment.

2. Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.

3. All nations, large and small, which respect the rights of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.

4. Willingness to settle international disputes by peaceful means, acceptance of international law, and observance of its principles are the bases of order among nations and of mankind's continuing search for enduring peace.

5. Nondiscrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.

6. Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations.

These beliefs are among the most important tenets of our national faith. They are capable of universal application as rules of national and international conduct. In their application by other nations and in willingness and preparedness on the part of all peacefully inclined nations to join together to make them effective lies the greatest hope of security, happiness, and progress for this country and for all countries.

Vigorous participation in efforts to establish a system of international relations based on these rules of conduct, and thus to create conditions in which war may be effectively banished, is and must be a fundamental feature

of our foreign policy—second only to our present over-riding preoccupation with the winning of complete military victory. Here, too, our nation and other peacefully inclined nations have a vast and crucial area of common interest.

In the Atlantic Charter and in the Declaration by United Nations, the nations now associated in this war for self-preservation have clearly expressed their recognition of the existence of this area of common interest. Our task and that of our associates is to utilize this common interest to create an effective system of international cooperation for the maintenance of peace.

As I read our history and the temper of our people today, our nation intends to do its part, jointly with the other peace-seeking nations, in helping the war-torn world to heal its wounds. I am sure also that our nation and each of the nations associated today in the greatest cooperative enterprise in history—the winning of this war—intends to do its part, after the victory of the United Nations, in meeting the immense needs of the post-war period. Those needs will embrace the task of taking practical steps to create conditions in which there will be security for every nation; in which each nation will have enhanced opportunities to develop and progress in ways of its own choosing; in which there will be, for each nation, improved facilities to attain, by its own effort and in cooperation with others, an increasing measure of political stability and of economic, social, and cultural welfare.

If our nation and like-minded nations fail in this task, the way will be open for a new rise of international anarchy, for new and even more destructive wars, for an unprecedented material and spiritual impoverishment of mankind. Many times in the course of history nations have drifted into catastrophe through failure, until too late, to recognize the dangers which confronted them and to take the measures necessary to ward off those dangers. Post-war cooperation to maintain the peace is for

each peace-seeking nation scarcely less essential for its self-preservation than is the present cooperative effort to win the war.

IV

If there is anything on which all right-thinking people are agreed, it is the proposition that the monstrous specter of a world war shall not again show its head. The people of this and other lands voice this demand insistently. There is danger in complacency and wishful thinking. The nations that stand for peace and security must now make up their minds and act together—or there will be neither peace nor security.

It is abundantly clear that a system of organized international cooperation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace. There must be certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose. Readiness to use force, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace is indispensable if effective substitutes for war are to be found.

Differences between nations which lead toward armed conflict may be those of a non-legal character, commonly referred to as political, and those capable of being resolved by applying rules of law, commonly referred to as justiciable. Another cause of armed conflict is aggression by nations whose only motive is conquest and self-aggrandizement. We must, therefore, provide for differences of a political character, for those of a legal nature, and for cases where there is plain and unadulterated aggression.

Political differences which present a threat to the peace of the world should be submitted to agencies which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation, and good offices.

Disputes of a legal character which present a threat to the peace of the world should be adjudicated by an international court of justice whose decisions would be based upon application of principles of law.

But to assure peace there must also be means for restraining aggressors and nations that seek to resort to force for the accomplishment of purposes of their own. The peacefully inclined nations must, in the interest of general peace and security, be willing to accept responsibility for this task in accordance with their respective capacities.

The success of an organized system of international cooperation with the maintenance of peace as its paramount objective depends, to an important degree, upon what happens within as well as among nations. We know that political controversies and economic strife among nations are fruitful causes of hostility and conflict. But we also know that economic stagnation and distress, cultural backwardness, and social unrest within nations, wherever they exist, may undermine all efforts for stable peace.

The primary responsibility for dealing with these conditions rests on each and every nation concerned. But each nation will be greatly helped in this task by the establishment of sound trade and other economic relations with other nations, based on a comprehensive system of mutually beneficial international cooperation, not alone in these respects, but also in furthering educational advancement and in promoting observance of basic human rights.

There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines.

Organized international cooperation can be successful only to the extent to which the nations of the world are willing to accept certain fundamental propositions.

First, each nation should maintain a stable government. Each nation should be free to

decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization—so long as it conducts its affairs in such a way as not to menace the peace and security of other nations.

Second, each nation should conduct its economic affairs in such a way as to promote the most effective utilization of its human and material resources and the greatest practicable measure of economic welfare and social security for all of its citizens. Each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms of its internal economic and social organization—but it should conduct its affairs in such a way as to respect the rights of others and to play its necessary part in a system of sound international economic relations.

Third, each nation should be willing to submit differences arising between it and other nations to processes of peaceful settlement and should be prepared to carry out other obligations that may devolve upon it in an effective system of organized peace.

All of this calls for the creation of a system of international relations based on rules of morality, law, and justice as distinguished from the anarchy of unbridled and discordant nationalisms, economic and political. The outstanding characteristic of such a system is liberty under law for nations as well as individuals. Its method is peaceful cooperation.

The form and functions of the international agencies of the future, the extent to which the existing court of international justice may or may not need to be remodeled, the scope and character of the means for making international action effective in the maintenance of peace, the nature of international economic institutions and arrangements that may be desirable and feasible—all these are among the problems which are receiving attention and which will need to be determined by agreement among governments, subject, of course, to approval by their respective peoples. They are being studied intensively by this Government and by other governments. They are gradually being made subjects of consultation between and among governments. They are being

studied and discussed by the people of this country and the peoples of other countries. In the final analysis, it is the will of the peoples of the world that decides the all-embracing issues of peace and of human welfare.

V

The outbreak of war made it clear that problems of crucial importance in the field of foreign relations would confront this country as well as other countries upon the termination of hostilities. It became the obvious duty of the Department of State to give special attention to the study of conditions and developments relating to such problems. As the war spread over the earth, the scope of these studies was extended and work upon them was steadily increased, so far as was compatible with the fullest possible prosecution of the war.

By direction of the President and with his active interest in the work, the Department of State undertook, through special groups organized for the purpose, to examine the various matters affecting the conclusion of the war, the making of the peace, and preparation for dealing with post-war problems. In doing this work, we have had collaboration of representatives of other interested agencies of the Government and of many national leaders, without regard to their political affiliation, and the assistance of a specially constituted and highly qualified research staff. We have been aided greatly by public discussion of the problems involved on the part of responsible private individuals and groups and by the numerous suggestions and expressions of opinion which we have received from all parts of the country. In proceeding with this work we envisage the fullest cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government.

We have now reached a stage at which it becomes possible to discuss in greater detail some of the basic problems outlined in this address and in my previous statements. I hope to be able to undertake this from time to time in the early future.

The supreme importance of these problems should lift them far above the realm of partisan considerations or party politics. It is gratifying that both in the Congress and elsewhere great numbers of thoughtful men have so ap-

proached them. A heavy responsibility rests upon all of us to consider these all-important post-war problems and to contribute to their solution in a wholly non-partisan spirit.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUKDEN INCIDENT

[Released to the press September 17]

Tomorrow, September 18, is the anniversary of the "Mukden incident". It is the anniversary of the beginning of Japanese military aggression against China in 1931. It is regarded in many quarters as dating the beginning of the present life-and-death struggle throughout the world in which peacefully minded nations are now engaged with the forces of aggression.

The Japanese occupied Manchuria and attacked Shanghai. They continued their aggressive campaign against the Chinese, principally in north China. The Chinese, resisting in spirit, but desiring to avoid general conflict, endeavored through negotiation to reach a peaceful settlement. On July 7, 1937 Japanese troops launched an unprovoked attack against Chinese troops near the Marco Polo bridge. Following that attack Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made a stirring address in which he asked whether China had not reached the "limit of endurance"; declared that, if the limit had been reached, "we cannot do otherwise than resist"; and made an earnest appeal to the Chinese people: "Everyone everywhere will have to shoulder the responsibility for protecting the country and resisting the foe."

The Chinese people shouldered that responsibility.

At Shanghai in 1937 the cream of the Chinese armies gave battle to Japanese naval and military forces possessed of overwhelmingly superior equipment. These Chinese forces stood their ground, exacted a heavy toll, and were virtually destroyed before their remnants fell back.

Through six long years the Chinese people have stood staunchly behind their armies and, under circumstances of great economic deprivation and physical hardships, have continued bravely to oppose the enemy. When Nanking, the capital, fell, the Government moved to Hankow, and Chinese resistance continued. When Hankow fell the Government moved to Chungking, and China's resistance continued. Large Japanese armies have been engaged and contained in north, central, and south China, and their casualties and expenditures of materials have been great. They have won battles and they have lost battles but they have since 1938 made in China no substantial net gains. Three times they endeavored to take Changsha; and three times they failed. They have had many other failures, both military and political. To their repeated offers of a compromise peace, the Chinese have consistently refused to listen.

China's struggle has been and is our struggle—the struggle of the peace-seeking nations against the forces of aggression. Since Pearl Harbor we and other nations have joined forces with China. I am confident that, as more weapons become available, Chinese resistance will develop into offensive action and the enemy will be swept from Chinese soil.

Long having refused, against odds, to be conquered, China has made, is making, and will continue to make important contribution toward the common cause of victory over aggression and of establishing conditions of peace, freedom, and security through cooperative association and action on the part of the United Nations and united peoples.

ADHERENCE OF IRAN TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press September 13]

The following exchange of communications took place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, His Excellency Mohammad Saed, regarding Iran's declaration of a state of war against Germany and adherence to the Declaration by United Nations:

[Translation]

TEHRAN, *September 10, 1943.*

On this occasion when the Imperial Government, in view of the hostile activities displayed in Iran by German agents to create disorders in the country and in order to safeguard security and tranquility thus endangered, has seen itself obligated by right to declare the existence of a state of war between Iran and Germany, I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that my Government, with the approval of the Parliament, has just declared its adherence to the Declaration of United Nations of January 1, 1942. The Government and the Iranian Nation are happy to be in a position by this means to contribute in perfect collaboration and with the efficacious cooperation of their Allies to the achievement of the aims announced in the Atlantic Charter, based on the liberty of peoples and the safeguarding of a lasting peace, in order to be able to preserve world civilization from any attack and assure the happiness of humanity

to which aims my country has always shown its profound attachment. In view of this circumstance Mr. Shayesteh, Minister of Iran, has just been authorized to sign the above-mentioned Declaration.

SAED

SEPTEMBER 13, 1943.

I have received Your Excellency's telegram of September 10, 1943 regarding Iran's declaration of the existence of a state of war with Germany and adherence to the Declaration by United Nations. You state that the Iranian Government and the Iranian Nation are happy to be in a position thus to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the Atlantic Charter, based on the liberty of peoples and the safeguarding of a lasting peace in order in the future to preserve world civilization from attack and assure the happiness of humanity.

I assure you that the Government of the United States is very glad to welcome this formal association of Iran with the nations which are fighting for liberty and for the safeguarding of a just and lasting peace. I am pleased to inform you that arrangements have been made for your Minister at Washington to affix his signature tomorrow in connection with Iran's adherence to the Declaration by United Nations.

CORDELL HULL

HEALTH PROBLEMS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Address by James A. Crabtree¹

[Released to the press September 15]

If one could visualize a vast community with a conglomerate of world-wide geographic and cultural pattern, containing more than a quarter of a billion people, some of whom have been in slavery for more than six years, others for a shorter time, 60 to 70 million of whom are virtually homeless, a great number destined to succumb to the great pestilences of war, notably

typhus, typhoid, dysentery, cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis, the majority of whom bear emotional scars as residuals of Gestapo-like treatment, and all of whom fall into one of two

¹ Delivered before the United Nations session at the meeting of the American Hospital Association, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1943. Dr. Crabtree is Chief Medical Officer of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

categories—either starving or hungry—then one could conceive in hazy outline the health problems in occupied countries.

If I were required to list the first three public-health problems in the order of their urgency, I should not hesitate to place at the top of the list starvation. Epidemics, I think, might meet all other challenges for second place. Running a close third would be the special problem of maternity and infancy.

As one reads and studies the reports which come out from the several occupied territories, one cannot help but be impressed with the dominant role which such reports attach to the problem of hunger. It is interwoven in one way or another with practically every other major problem. It looms large as an independent entity among the causes of death; it exaggerates tenfold the problems of maternity and infancy; it contributes in considerable degree to the excess morbidity from malaria; it expresses itself in undue fatality rates for a whole host of diseases, notably typhus fever; and in its own insidious way, it is wiping out the gains of a generation in the world-wide movement toward the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

From the beginning of this war, food has been the sharp weapon of the Axis powers. Among the starving countries are occupied China, occupied Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Greece. The hungry countries include all the rest, notably Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Norway. It is in the distribution of food that racial and political discriminations have been most notorious.

Problems of epidemic disease are so inevitable that in some instances they can almost be foretold with mathematical precision.

The abrupt displacement of millions of people from their native to foreign environments, the break-down of sanitation and other health-protection services, the confiscation by the enemy of hospitals, drugs, and biological supplies, and the discriminatory policies covering the use by the native population of what remains, the overcrowding, the lack of food,

clothing, shelter, fuel, and soap—all these provide a backstage for bringing into boldest relief pestilence with all its variations.

Ominous warnings have already been given us by typhus fever in the Balkans; cases of malignant malaria in the Mediterranean countries alone are numbered in millions; the enteric diseases, particularly typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery, are on the increase in every occupied territory; diphtheria apparently has increased both in incidence and in severity; and over every country for which we have information considered trustworthy the dark shadow of tuberculosis becomes increasingly heavy.

Infant mortality has long been accepted as the most sensitive index of the health status of a people. Under the general conditions now prevailing in all occupied areas, it comes as no surprise to learn that infant-mortality rates have increased from 20 to more than 60 percent above their pre-war levels, that premature births and miscarriages have more than doubled in frequency, that hunger edema is listed among the leading causes of death among children, and that indeed in certain areas a second pregnancy during the war is considered tantamount to suicide.

To the extent that experiences following the last World War can be translated into present-day problems, one of the most difficult and seriously urgent issues to be met will be that of the care and repatriation of displaced persons. It is estimated that in Europe alone these people number from 10 to 20 million and that this number will greatly increase with the progress of Allied military operations. These people include prisoners of war, civilian internees, forced laborers, evacuees from military areas, political prisoners, internees for racial reasons, orphans, former residents of "blitzed" areas, and large groups of refugees who, escaping from their native countries to avoid the cruelties of the Gestapo, have become dispersed throughout practically the rest of the world.

The provision of the necessary medical facilities and public-health safeguards whereby

these people can be returned and restored to their homes and families will constitute one of the major public-health undertakings of relief and rehabilitation. Here one may anticipate the entire gamut of public-health problems with some emphasis on orphaned children, expectant mothers, the venereal diseases, and general illness, but with the whole picture dominated by epidemic disease.

Aside from such general infectious diseases as influenza, measles, meningitis, etc., these people returning from any area are potential sources of spread of smallpox, dysentery, and typhoid fever. Those returning from war-devastated areas may transmit malaria, typhus fever, or relapsing fever; yellow fever from certain areas of Africa; trachoma, hookworm, and leishmaniasis from Africa and the Middle East; cholera from Asia and the Middle East.

Finally, no broad outline of the over-all public-health picture would be adequate without reference to the problem of medical and sanitation supplies and materials.

No country, including our own, is entirely self-sufficient in the goods and materials needed specifically for the maintenance of health. Some of the occupied territories prior to the war were more or less self-sufficient; others were almost completely dependent upon imports. Today, however, all of them can be placed in one of two categories, that is, either deficient or destitute. With enemy-controlled conversion of manufacturing plants over to the production of war commodities, with the cutting-off of sources of supply of raw materials, with the lack of maintenance and replacement parts, and with the shortages of manpower, particularly within these technical skills, health and sanitation commodities throughout all occupied areas are in extremely short supply. This is especially true in the case of expendable goods, such as pharmaceuticals, biologics, chemicals for water purification, and expendable hospital supplies. For non-expendable materials the problem is undoubtedly spotty in distribution. There is reason to believe, for example, that in such countries as Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and occupied Russia, the so-called destitution factor

as related to hospital equipment may be practically 100 percent, while in other areas it may be relatively small.

These are the essential highlights, as we see them, of the public-health problems which must be met as efforts are successful in liberating the people of occupied countries.

From a technical point of view, it would be relatively easy to outline the measures which could be taken to meet these problems with reasonable effectiveness. Yet the measures themselves, when considered as a program of action, all point to the fundamental problem of public-health organization and personnel within the countries in question. These two elements are basic to any thoughtfully conceived program of action, and they will determine, in the last analysis, whether this war in the pattern of all others before it is to be followed by pestilence and disease far more destructive of human life than war casualties themselves. It is hardly necessary here to emphasize that this concept of the strategic position of the official health organization and of the reliance that must be placed upon it to solve its own problems, using outside help and assistance only to support it, underlies the basic philosophy of the organization which I represent.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, created almost a year ago, is the instrument through which plans for our Government's participation in health and medical assistance to reoccupied countries are being made.

Let me again emphasize that our work from the very beginning has been geared to the principle that we must help the people of the occupied countries help themselves and that full reliance must be placed upon each national government to the extent that it becomes stabilized, to provide for its own people as far as its resources will permit.

We believe, however, that there are problems ahead which go far beyond the capacities of individual areas and for which America must contribute her share of aid, not only for reasons of humanitarianism but also to assist in speeding the successful prosecution of the war.

Obviously, our program to date has been essentially planning at home rather than working abroad. Efforts are being made to collect all information available regarding epidemics and other health problems, including nutrition, of the various countries. With the assistance of an Advisory Health Committee and appropriate technical subcommittees, our staff is engaged in translating this information into terms of needed supplies and personnel and is endeavoring to build up a reservoir of both goods and people to be drawn upon as required.

In the field of medical and sanitation supplies our work has of necessity moved fairly rapidly. With large numbers of essential health and medical commodities in relatively short supply, it is imperative that forward buying programs be initiated as far in advance of anticipated need as possible, in order that delivery schedules may be adjusted to the practical realities of plant capacity, manpower, and raw materials. Even under the wisest procurement policy and with a maximum of good luck, it is clear that the productive resources of the Allied nations will fall short of meeting all the legitimate requirements of the occupied territories for health and medical supplies. Yet I think it safe to say that the United States can provide its appropriate share of the absolutely basic essentials without detriment to the continuing efficiency of our own health services and institutions.

To meet the varying conditions in prospective relief theaters, we are assembling several different types of "packaged" units of supplies for immediate shipment to any area of need. One of these is a so-called "emergency unit" containing only the items required for the treatment and control of those diseases known to be of world-wide occurrence. This unit is designed to care for the needs of a group of 100 thousand people for one month. Multiples of this unit can be shipped into any area of medical relief activities during the very earliest stages of operations with reasonable assurance that the basic health needs can be met with a minimum of waste of supplies.

In addition to the emergency unit, supplemental supplies are being provided for combating diseases peculiar to certain regions or for diseases in epidemic form.

Similarly, reserves of hospital and laboratory supplies and equipment are being built up primarily to deal with epidemics and secondarily to relieve to some extent the destitution which the areas will have reached in commodities of this character.

Experience in North Africa to date, though limited, has been useful in pointing up some of the problems which undoubtedly lie ahead. For the past six months, we have had a small medical staff attached to the North African Relief and Rehabilitation Mission. Our medical officers, working in close cooperation with the Allied armies, have been concerned primarily with the impact of military operations upon civilian health. In any activity affecting the civilian population, they work through the French health authorities, utilizing fully existing health and medical services.

They not only participated in the immediate relief program in Tunisia but actually accompanied the forces occupying Pantelleria and Lampedusa and marshaled local facilities for public-health and medical care.

A principal task since their arrival has been to give technical assistance to the French authorities in estimating and adjusting to available supply requirements for drugs and other medical and sanitation commodities. Another task has been to assist the French in restoring normal health services in rural areas, and particularly in regions where the impact of military operations has been most severe.

Although experience in North Africa undoubtedly will prove in some respects to be far from typical, it is providing a general insight into some of the problems to come in other areas. The first immediate problem from the point of view of the public health is hunger; the picture is dominated secondly by epidemic disease; thirdly, the problem of displaced persons; and finally, the question of organizing and marshaling national and local resources, including sup-

plies, personnel, and institutions, to meet the issues as they arise.

As we interpret reports from the field, every feature of our experience to date points up the importance of local institutions and resources and emphasizes their latent power when once again given an opportunity to do constructive work, thus confirming the essential soundness of our basic policy, that is, of helping the people help themselves.

With only this experience in North Africa as a guide to date, we are proceeding slowly in recruiting American personnel for health service abroad. A limited number of health teams are being brought together, however, for work in areas which may be opened for relief activities in the near future. In the absence of more detailed knowledge of actual needs, we are including as a nucleus of the health team of each foreign mission a chief medical officer, a sanitary engineer, a pediatrician, a medical nutritionist, a medical supply officer, a public-health nurse, and for certain areas depending upon circumstances, a hospital administrator, a malariologist, an entomologist, and perhaps an expert in each of such fields as tuberculosis and tropical diseases.

I would again emphasize that the prime responsibility of these people will be to assist in the organization and strengthening of official health services and in gearing them to meet needs which in some respects will have no precedent in their history.

Although we cannot now foretell the number of American personnel that will be needed, we do have convictions as to what their general qualifications should be. They must be experienced in American methods of administration and well abreast of modern technics in medicine and hygiene, yet thoroughly tolerant of the technical points of view of their colleagues in other countries; they must be mature in judgment, yet physically fit to withstand the rigors of living and working in a war-torn environment; in undertaking their tasks they must be motivated by the highest ideals of service and not by mere considerations of adventure. Though their

training over here will have been appraised in the light of their knowledge of refinements of American methods and technics, they must view the public-health problems over there in the proper perspective of deep-rooted cultural patterns and social institutions, and they must recognize the necessity, in many areas, for approaching problems at their very grass roots, where the very essence of public health, such as housing, agriculture, food, and shelter must be taken into *account* and not, as over here, taken for *granted*; and, finally, they must uphold the dignity to which each of them will have been lifted in the eyes of liberated peoples by the traditions of our democracy.

Never before in the long succession of wars that have arisen to halt temporarily the progress in human relationships have so many people, at the very time they were fighting for free existence, been so preoccupied with problems of peace.

The two great obligations facing the liberty-loving people throughout the world today are first, to make every possible contribution toward a speedy and complete military victory, and second, to develop and maintain policies and programs of action that will make secure a peace between nations.

No two people would probably have identical concepts of what precisely is meant by peace. Certainly it is some form of orderly world society in which human needs can be reasonably satisfied. Certainly victory in itself is not peace. A peace which is likely to be lasting must be conceived in intelligence, derived in a spirit of compassion for man's welfare and security, and maintained through some form of dynamic instrument for international collaboration and cooperation.

Public health in all its phases is eminently suited to serve as one spearhead for the progressive movement toward an eventual world society of nations. As such it assumes a major role in meeting the challenge for a durable peace. The vastness and drama of this challenge are second only to that of winning the war.

FACILITIES FOR NEWS CORRESPONDENTS PROVIDED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press September 18]

The following summary of facilities afforded correspondents by Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa was issued jointly by the State and War Departments on August 11, 1943:

Allied Force Headquarters is providing facilities for more than 125 press and radio correspondents and photographers to tell the world the story of military and political developments in the North African theater.

The number and distribution of the correspondents in the theater varies from week to week. On August 10, 1943, a total of 129 press and radio correspondents and photographers were accredited to Allied Force Headquarters and on active duty. This number included 68 Americans, 36 British correspondents exclusive of Canadians, 20 Canadians, 2 French correspondents, and 3 miscellaneous. Of the total approximately 50 were in Algiers and the others in Sicily at advanced air or naval bases or with the Royal and United States Navies.

The task of providing housing, food, transportation, and copy-transmission facilities to this number of correspondents in an active military theater where accommodations are limited or non-existent has taxed the resources of the public-relations officers of AFHQ. The results, particularly the matter of convenient and comfortable living and working quarters, often have left much to be desired, in the view of the public-relations officers themselves as well as in that of the correspondents. Generally, however, they have been the best that could be achieved under the circumstances of material and human limitations.

Military requirements naturally have priority on all facilities in such a theater of operations as North Africa, with resulting limitation on the accommodations and facilities available for correspondents. The number of press and radio representatives who can be accepted for work in the theater, therefore, is limited by (a)

the available housing and transportation accommodations and (b) copy-transmission facilities.

The War Establishment of the British Public Relations Service was framed to control 24 correspondents. Since this number is exceeded by 12, the strain on accommodations obviously has increased. The unexpected arrival of a large number of Canadian correspondents added to accommodation and communication difficulties.

The American Public Relations Officer limited American correspondents to six for each news service, three for each radio network, two each for newspapers which operate a foreign-news service, one each for individual newspapers, and one to each magazine. Photographers were admitted freely, since they operated as a pool for the entire American press. In addition, special writers and columnists have been admitted from time to time at the request of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

All the public-information media mentioned quickly filled their quotas. An unexpectedly large number of representatives of individual newspapers and columnists applied for accreditation. At times correspondents allocated to the Navy would turn up in Algiers. This led to severe strain on accommodations and communication facilities. Because of this, the Public Relations Officer currently is preparing an over-all ceiling plan for an unalterable top number of correspondents. He proposes to send this plan to the War Department with a request for approval.

In overcrowded Algiers, the Public Relations Officer has seven requisitioned rooms in a convenient downtown hotel available for the use of correspondents. From two to five correspondents live in one room, but still it has not been possible to accommodate all the correspondents in this central lodging place. Some have found their own villas and apartments, others have been billeted in somewhat remote

and unsuitable quarters by the general AFHQ billeting officer, and still others have crowded into the already filled hotel rooms in emergencies. All the correspondents have the privilege of eating at Army officers' messes.

Transportation into the theater and to various points within the theater also is provided by Army authorities. Depending on the urgency of their travel and the facilities available, correspondents travel either in Army planes or motor vehicles to North African points outside Algiers. Both planes and fast surface transportation were available for correspondents going to and returning from Sicily. A limited number of vehicles are available for transportation within Algiers. Some of the correspondents have bought or rented their own automobiles but depend on the Army for gasoline.

The Army has shared its communication facilities with the correspondents, transmitting millions of words of press copy over Army Signal Corps circuits free of charge to supplement limited commercial cable and radio facilities. Something new in the transmission of news stories was inaugurated last December—the "voicecast" system. Correspondents turn over some of their copy to the radio division of the Public Relations Branch, and an Army announcer reads the stories over the air while they are copied in the correspondents' home offices. Two periods daily of voice transmission have been established, and as much as 17 thousand words of copy a day have been transmitted in this fashion.

Through the first part of August, all copy from the Sicilian front was flown by air courier either to Malta or to Algiers for censorship and transmission. From Malta, copy is transmitted over high-speed wireless of Cable & Wireless, Ltd. From Algiers, it is sent through United States Army Signal Corps facilities to Washington, via the previously mentioned voice broadcast; via Mackay Radio direct to New York City; via wireless high-speed transmitter of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., to the United Kingdom; via cable to Gibraltar for relay from there by Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

A designated number of words are being lifted each day from the load borne by the Signal Corps and transferred to the commercial Mackay channel. This will be continued until the Signal Corps is relieved of all press traffic. However, the Signal Corps has agreed to stand by and pick up the load again in case of emergency.

Algiers channels can handle a press file of 80 thousand words daily. Malta wireless handles 40 thousand words daily and sometimes slightly more. It is anticipated that future operations will require the dispatch of a minimum of 130 thousand words a day on peak days.

Through the cooperation of the Psychological Warfare Branch of the Information and Censorship Section of AFHQ, the Public Relations Officer is setting up wireless Morse and voicecast facilities in Sicily, so that a certain amount of traffic can be handled from there. Experiments on the transmitters sent to Sicily already are being conducted as of August 10. The success of these experiments will determine the number of correspondents who will be able to file from Sicily in the future. The initial experiments indicated that eventually 80 thousand words a day can be transmitted from Sicily to the United Kingdom and the United States. If this proves possible, most of the correspondents in Algiers will go to Sicily, and a large public-relations headquarters will be necessary there.

In Algiers, the Public Relations Branch has provided for the use of the correspondents a press room, adjacent to a copy room where press copy is submitted for censorship and transmission. Qualified officers go into the press room as often as military developments require—usually several times daily—to read communiqués and give supplementary explanations of the land, air, and naval situation. Frequently press conferences are arranged with officers fresh from some operation or specially qualified to tell the correspondents about some particular activity.

All press copy is examined by Army censors to make sure that no information of value to the

enemy is inadvertently transmitted in a news story. The only censorship exercised is on the grounds of military security. Since last January there has been no political censorship. It has been difficult to draw the line in some cases between military and civilian censorship, correspondents sometimes contending that cuts made by the censor in a political news story amounted to political censorship. The rule has been, however—and the British and American civil representatives in Algiers have insisted on this—that any cut made by the censors in press copy be justified solely on military security grounds.

Full cooperation of the Allied army and civil authorities is extended the correspondents for reporting political news. Communication and other facilities are used without any distinction between strictly military and political news. The correspondents who do not have their own automobiles also use what limited transportation facilities the Public Relations Branch has available for going to press conferences held by members of the French Committee of National Liberation, covering meetings of the Committee, etc. Communiqués of the Committee are posted on the bulletin board in the AFHQ press room, and its telephone facilities are used by the correspondents in contacting various political news sources.

Robert D. Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative in Algiers, and Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister, held several joint "background" press conferences to give the correspondents the most accurate information at their disposal and keep them informed about Allied policy during the critical period of the formation of the Committee of National Liberation.

In addition to the regularly accredited correspondents in the North African theater for military and political reporting, AFHQ permitted 10 correspondents above the quota limitations to enter the theater for a 30-day period soon after General DeGaulle's arrival in Algiers. These were British and American correspondents assigned especially to report the political situa-

tion, augmenting the work of the regularly accredited correspondents covering both military and political news.

To meet requests for increased facilities for special political news reporting, the Public Relations Officer now has agreed to accept an additional quota of correspondents for the special purpose of writing on political matters. At first, this quota is limited to three British and three Americans because of the limitations on accommodations and communication facilities, but is expected to be increased as soon as war correspondents already in Algiers move forward. In view of the established quota arrangements for reporters with military assignments in the theater, the additional correspondents under this plan will not be entitled to cover military news. AFHQ will cooperate in arranging housing, transportation, and communication facilities for them.

The Information Commissariat of the French Committee of National Liberation has set up a press room near the AFHQ Public Relations headquarters, and it is expected that the correspondents assigned especially to cover the French political situation will work from this office.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 1199 of September 13, 1943, the Secretary of State designated Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, a Foreign Service officer of class I, as Chief of the Division of European Affairs, effective August 19, 1943.

Legislation

Progress of the War: Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report to Congress on the subject of the progress of the war. H. Doc. 272, 78th Cong. 12 pp.

General

AFRICA: MAPS AND MAN

Address by S. W. Boggs ¹

[Released to the press September 17]

Nothing in the annals of geographic discovery seems stranger than the belatedness of African exploration. Although ancient civilizations flourished in Mediterranean Africa, it is only within the lifetime of men still among us that the elementary geography of the interior of the continent became known. The great rivers and lakes of North and South America were better known within two centuries of Columbus' voyages than were the Nile, the Niger, the Congo, and the Zambezi and the great African lakes a hundred years ago. By 1850 even the exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic left problems perhaps no more baffling than those of central Africa. This apparent anomaly in geographic exploration is not a historical accident, however, but due in large part to the character of Africa's coasts and ocean currents, its topography, climate, and vegetation—factors that affect Africa's future as certainly as they have influenced its past.

The naming of the second largest continent came slowly, because for so many centuries the great land mass was not an object of concrete experience. The name seems to have been derived from a Berber community, Afriga, a district south of Carthage, and the Roman province, Africa, corresponded approximately to Tunisia of our day. The names *Libya* and *Ethiopia* long extended over much greater portions of the map than did the name *Africa*. If we were to look at maps that have come down to us during a score of centuries we would see how slowly geographical knowledge of Africa grew and would better appreciate why Stanley called it the "Dark Continent".

Herodotus ascended the Nile as far as the first cataract about 450 B.C. and called Egypt the

"gift of the Nile" as he perceived how that great river brings water and silt from unknown sources across a hundred miles of desert sand. Hearing apparently of the Niger river system south of the vast Sahara barrier, he believed it to be the source of the Nile, reaching Upper Egypt after a series of long subterranean journeys. That idea persisted on European maps for more than 2,000 years.

About 150 years earlier, Pharaoh Necho had dispatched an expedition of Phoenicians, the great mariners of their day, starting them south through the Red Sea, and ordering them to follow the coasts until they should enter the Pillars of Hercules, and continue through the Mediterranean to Egypt. Generally favored by ocean currents and winds, as they would be in clockwise circumnavigation of Africa, they apparently succeeded, sailing into the Strait of Gibraltar in the third year. Herodotus did not believe that they had sailed around "Libya", partly because they reported that they had the sun on their right, or to the north, in the southern part of their journey. We can only speculate what might have been the effect on subsequent exploration if Herodotus had handed down the story of this great expedition of more than 2,500 years ago as credible history.

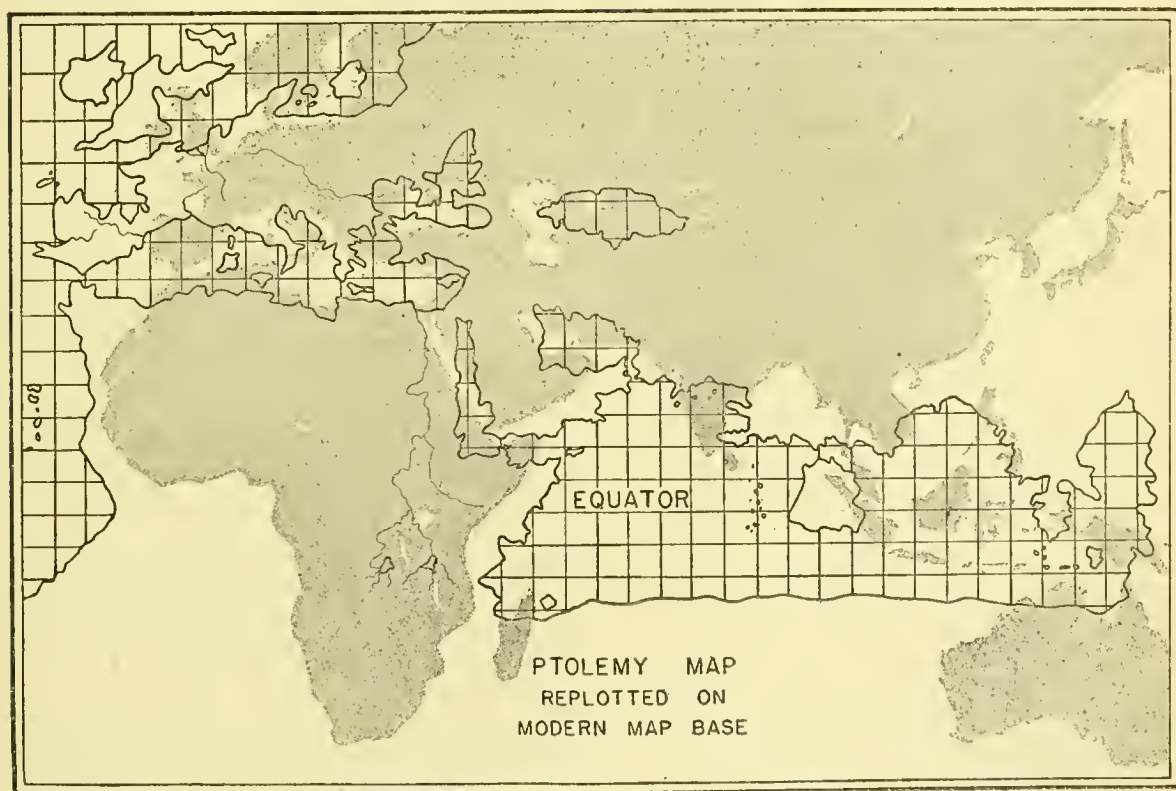
The great astronomer and geographer Claudius Ptolemy, of Alexandria, may have been the first to lay down meridians and parallels to constitute a map projection on which places were represented according to latitude and longitude. Coasts, rivers, and cities were positioned on the map largely from vague estimates of direction

¹ Delivered at a meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Washington, Sept. 17. Mr. Boggs is the Geographer of the Department of State.

and distance obtained from manuscripts and from the testimony of contemporary travelers. Latitude was obtained or corrected by occasional astronomical observations. True longitude relationships required determination of the time of day simultaneously at widely separated places, and about the only means was to note the difference of time of recorded eclipses, which were seldom available, whereas we now use chronometers, telegraph, and wireless.

Ptolemy's world map may best be evaluated by replotting it upon a modern map. Ptolemy unfortunately did not accept the remarkably accurate determination of the circumference of

the spherical earth made some three centuries earlier by Eratosthenes, but used the later figure of Poseidonius. He therefore greatly overestimated his east-west distances measured as longitude, which conversely accounted in part for the subsequent underestimate of the distance westward from Europe to Asia, ultimately encouraging Columbus to attempt his great voyages. From Greek explorers of the east coast of Africa Ptolemy had learned of two great lakes as the sources of the Nile, south of the equator, near the "Mountains of the Moon"—whose snow-covered peaks were not again reported by white men until 1888.



PTOLEMY'S MAP REPLOTTED ON A MODERN MAP BASE

Ptolemy's map of the known world, as of the second century A.D., is here replotted and superposed on the new Miller cylindrical projection. It is here adjusted

to the equator and to the meridian of Alexandria, Egypt. Note the sources of the Nile in two lakes supposed to be south of the equator; also the excessive east-west distances measured as longitude and the supposed enclosure of the Indian Ocean by extensions of Africa and Asia.

Roman Africa stopped with the Sahara. Rome added little to African geography, although Nero sent an expedition to solve the mystery of the sources of the Nile, pushing the limit of the known world southward to within four degrees of the equator.

During the centuries which the peoples of European outlook call the "Middle Ages" European exploration of Africa remained in abeyance. In Europe, geographical knowledge of Africa, Asia, and even parts of Europe actually contracted and merged with legend and fable, while in Asia, Mongols, Turks, and Arabs were expanding their knowledge.

A form of map known as "T-O" maps came into being, and an extremely large number were made. A circumfluent ocean constituted an "O" encircling the known lands. As the term *oriental* implies, east was at the top—with proper regard for Jerusalem, as viewed from Europe. A vertical line in the Mediterranean separated Europe and Africa, and a horizontal line crossed the "T", representing the Don and Nile Rivers, which constituted the western limit of Asia. Probably St. Augustine had such a map before him when he wrote a certain passage in *The City of God*.

These and other fanciful maps of the time illustrate the absence of an adventuring and inquiring attitude without which exploration of foreign lands was impossible.

Then from Arabia came Islam with dynamic force, eager to explore new lands. Moslems translated Aristotle and Ptolemy into Arabic, mediating Greek learning to Europe. They also developed the art of navigation to a new level. Northern and northeastern Africa became Mohammedan, and Moslem traders penetrated south of the Sahara into the Sudan—Negro territory.

Europe began to become Africa-conscious when Prince Henry of Portugal, early in the fifteenth century, learned about Africa and navigation from the Moors. Fired with contemporary crusading zeal, he initiated scientific navigation and dispatched expeditions that developed frequent contact with Africa around the bulge and along the Guinea coast. His efforts

helped to make the name and influence of Portugal great, but contributed to the establishment of the slave trade by nations that professed Christianity, a traffic that had long been practiced by the Arabs and other peoples, especially along the east coast of Africa.

Late in the fifteenth century Portuguese explorers surged boldly around unknown Africa. Bartholomew Diaz in 1488 crossed the equator and, against adverse currents, journeyed as far south of it as Gibraltar lies to the north and made certain that he had passed the farthest southern point of Africa before he had to turn back. Then, about the time of Columbus' third voyage westward, Vasco da Gama swept around Africa and made his way to India, encountering there and in East Africa the Moslem forces that had made impossible such a journey by the short route through the Red Sea.

These and succeeding voyages to India and the east resulted in little more than the establishment of coastal "factories" and trading posts with the interior, whence came slaves, gold, and ivory for two centuries.

The Diego Ribero map, 1529, portrayed the broadened knowledge obtained largely in less than a half century. However, it placed the sources of the Nile and the "Mountains of the Moon" in southern Africa, and the east-west extent of the continent was conspicuously excessive. Long thereafter the maps of Africa showed enormous lakes far south of the equator as sources of the Nile, a great westward-flowing river almost from the Nile to the Atlantic, and the names *Libya* and *Ethiopia* spread far into southern Africa. There was no true concept of the Niger or the Congo Rivers nor of the great lakes of the east.

The Blue Nile, rising in Ethiopia, was first traced by Bruce in 1771. The true nature of the course of the Niger, on whose upper course lay the famed and overrated Timbuktu, was not known to Europeans until Mungo Park's journeys, 1795–1805, and Lander, 1831. Great names crowd the annals of central African exploration in the latter half of the nineteenth century—among them Burton, Speke, Livingstone, and Stanley—when the Lakes Victoria, Tan-

ganyika, and Nyassa were found, and the Congo, Zambezi, and upper Nile traced and mapped in their essential character. The belatedness of African exploration cannot better be indicated than by the fact that in 1876, when H. M. Stanley resumed his study of Lake Tanganyika, he was uncertain whether its waters, via the Lukuga River, belonged to the system of the Nile, the Congo, or the Zambezi.

PHYSICAL AFRICA

What have the physical features of Africa to do with this remarkable delay in the exploration of almost the entire continent south of the part that belongs more to Europe than to Africa?

First, the Sahara is an obstacle even greater than its vast size suggests. Only the camel made its crossing possible, and what pay-load was worth the long, difficult journey?

Second, the nature of the coasts is a serious handicap. With an area three times that of Europe, the coastline of Africa is only about four fifths as long—in spite of Europe's broad attachment to Asia. The remarkably smooth, curved coastline is nearly harborless, and there are no widely entrant indentations of the coasts and no large peninsulas with sheltering islands nearby.

Third, the currents and winds in general favored clockwise navigation of sailing ships, down the east coast and up the west. Arab penetration from the east was thus assisted by nature. The going south from Europe was much more difficult and hazardous.

Fourth, the continent is largely a plateau and is like an inverted saucer, with very narrow coastal plains. The great rivers are not navigable from the sea and their interior courses are broken by falls and cataracts, notably the Congo. There are no navigable rivers comparable with the Amazon, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the Rhine, the Danube, the Yangtze.

Fifth, climate and vegetation, which is immediately dependent upon it, added greatly to the obstacles of exploration. Only a portion of the southern tip of Africa enjoys a Mediter-

anean type of climate similar to a narrow coastal strip of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Africa is the most tropical of the continents. Luxuriant vegetation flourishes in steaming, torrid heat and high humidity. The tropical rain forest, tropical grassland or savanna, and the hot desert, all have great heat in common.

Furthermore it should be remembered that continental unity has little reality save as a continuous obstacle to navigation by sea. It may be easier to circumnavigate the earth in a sailing vessel than to make a long overland journey on foot or even up unknown rivers. Stanley's porters laboriously carried the parts of a small steamer, the *Lady Alice*, with which they navigated Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and the upper courses of the Congo River.

WORLD RELATIONSHIPS

Since the days of the great explorations, ending about 60 years ago, the hitherto unknown portions of Africa have been almost catapulted into relationships with the rest of the world. With a great stream of vital raw materials now coming out of Africa and a vast network of strategic air services crossing the continent, it is difficult to appreciate the inhibitions, the terrors of the unknown, and the very real physical obstacles that so recently isolated Africa. What is happening to Africa with accentuated abruptness, however, epitomizes what is happening to the world as a whole.

Political relationships

The political map of Africa signifies the most important relationship of practically all parts of the continent with the outside world. As recently as 1876 the map showed little more than a fringe of small coastal colonies. Some of the Portuguese small holdings and all of those of the Netherlands had changed hands, and the embryos of the greater British and French empires appear. The geographical secrets of the interior had just been revealed, and astonishing discoveries in diamonds in 1866 had touched off an eager and frequently futile rush to find sudden riches in many areas.

The Congress of Berlin of 1884-85 failed in its effort to provide international supervision of colonial administrations but attempted to establish freedom of trade, for all nations, within the Congo basin.

Within the first decade of the twentieth century practically all of Africa had been absorbed by the colonial powers, and by 1934 the present boundaries of colonies and dependencies had been established and the former German colonies had become mandated territories. The colonial expansion inland from the coasts and delimitation of these territories proceeded without much regard for native societies. In the words of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* as applied to the west-coast areas, "This international patchwork persists".

Railroads and roads are patterned to conform to the political boundaries, and development of the continent is conditioned to the political map. Colonial administration has made notable progress in many parts of the continent since the beginning of the century, and today in various areas it has come to take a long-range view and makes a genuine effort to protect the interest of the native peoples.

Economic and trade relationships

Africa's commercial relationships with the world depend largely upon its present and potential agricultural and mineral production.

As the most tropical continent, Africa includes one of the great regions that is complementary to the areas in northern mid-latitudes, including much of Europe and the United States, in which industry and commerce have developed greatly. Vegetable oils, in Africa chiefly from the oil palm and the peanut (the latter transplanted from tropical America), were one of the objects of interest of the European powers during the period of colonial partition.

Of the various agricultural products exported from Africa, cereals are at present first in importance, chiefly from North Africa, and then from South Africa. Cotton is next, from Egypt and East Africa. Oil seeds and vege-

table oils rank third and cacao fourth in point of value.

The mineral endowment of Africa is very great, and it is important to the rest of the world. Ninety-eight percent of the world's diamonds are produced in Africa. The diamonds essential in drilling machinery and other industrial uses are now mined chiefly in Belgian Congo.

In 1938 Africa produced about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the world's cobalt, $\frac{2}{5}$ of the phosphate rock, $\frac{2}{5}$ of the gold. One third of the world's vanadium and a third of the chromite have been coming out of Africa. The largest manganese mine in the world is in the Gold Coast, and there are extensive reserves of this important mineral in South Africa.

The great copper production from Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia comes at low cost from very high-grade ores, and the reserves are very large.

An eighth of the tin comes from Africa, and much more may come in the future. Almost all of these minerals, and others available in Africa, are vital in modern industry.

Coal and petroleum for industry and transportation have not been discovered in great quantities, and much of the continent may have to depend upon fuel wood and local hydroelectric power. About one third of the world's estimated water-power reserves are estimated to reside in the Congo and Niger River systems—much of it so expensive to develop that it may never be utilized unless it proves worthwhile in a world-integrated economy.

Transportation and communications

Interrelationships between peoples and continents now depend upon transport which is machine-powered, because in the last analysis it is so much more economical of human effort. In Africa, the waterways navigable to steamers include the magnificent great lakes of the eastern-central part of the continent and portions of the principal rivers—always interrupted by rapids and cataracts—notably the Nile and the Congo. Nowhere is there a railway network except in

western Mediterranean Africa and a portion of the Union of South Africa. Motorable roads are already fairly extensive and are developing steadily.

The movement of goods in both native and international trade in parts of the continent is still dependent solely upon primitive transport. In the Belgian Congo, at least, Europeans are no longer permitted to hire porters, thus conserving labor and encouraging the use of motor roads.

The world of transportation costs, in which Africa finds an important place through trade and commerce, can scarcely be visualized on maps even with the most striking contrasts of color, because the differences are so nearly astronomical. They might be comprehended more readily by means of an electric globe, the construction of which would be analogous to electric-power transmission systems. Cover the high seas, where freight can be moved at $\frac{1}{10}$ cent a ton-mile, with silver (the best electrical conductor) or with silver wires connecting all the world's ports; the navigable high seas will be insulated from the coasts except at ports; for railroads select a steel alloy wire whose electrical resistance is about 10 times that of silver; then choose wire and strands of other materials with from 20 times to 10 thousand times the resistance of silver for roads, caravan routes, and trails traveled by auto trucks, horses and wagons, pack animals, and human porters. The rest of the globe should be covered with an almost perfect insulating, non-conducting material such as glass or porcelain. Now, with delicate instruments determine the relative electrical resistance between alternate routes to find which way freight will move between any two points. You will come to realize that, whereas "a thousand years are as one day" with the Lord of the universe, a thousand miles by ocean freighter are as a fraction of a mile over the Burma Road, with man who regards himself "lord of the earth".

What the airplane will do for Africa and for the world no one can foretell. When someone can fly a thousand miles and drop bread

or a bomb beside me, the question "Who is my neighbor?" becomes more puzzling than ever. In any event, it will soon be physically possible for someone from another continent to drop down almost anywhere in Africa and inquire of the local inhabitants what they have in their subsoil or what they can produce on their land which would be of interest to the rest of the world. And the movement of goods by air, while much more expensive than by sea or even by railroad or motor road, is generally more economical than transport by human porters or pack animals. The airplane surmounts the handicaps of Africa's long stretches of harborless coasts and its lack of great rivers navigable from the sea. In undeveloped regions air freight and express will tend to supplant primitive transport except over very short distances and to bridge gaps between the railroads, motor roads, and steamship services, at least until more economical surface facilities can be provided. No one can prophesy what the map of air services in Africa even a decade hence will look like.

This rapidly changing world—of which Africa is an integral part—is frequently called "a shrinking world", represented pictorially by a series of smaller and smaller globes, for the horse-and-buggy days, railroad travel, and finally airplanes. However, the term "shrinking" is quite misleading. The significant fact is that the reduction of time multiplies the achievement which is possible in any unit of time. The world of experience is rapidly expanding for all mankind, whether regarded from the viewpoint of the individual or of corporate groups or nations. Our lives may be expanded and enriched because we can go farther and do more, and friends from great distances may come to us. We should realize, on the other hand, that modern technology, in vastly increasing the distance at which practically all forces may operate with great effect, makes intensification of rivalries possible, even to the ends of the earth, if they are not curbed and controlled.

Some geographical relationships

Picture for yourself a native school in central Africa in which a native teacher is teaching geography to the coming generation. Today she has a map of Africa before the pupils, and she has at her disposal basic knowledge of lakes and river systems unknown to a human soul a century ago, and has probably had personal experience with river steamers or railroads, automobiles, airplanes, and radios. Next month or next year the pupils may study the United States, or Asia, or a world map. They are learning something about us, much of it not in the classroom. They need not recapitulate our mistakes, in information and attitudes, but may be conducted directly, by routes of understanding adapted to their own background, into sane relationships with the whole world.

There are but few great physical barriers to the extension of mechanized transport in Africa, and the native peoples will thereby have contacts which are constantly widening. At least in the great Bantu area the numerous languages are closely related, and there are already important *linguae francae* and increasing use of English, French, and other European languages throughout Africa that enable one to move about without great difficulty. Less dissimilarity of cultures than in most other great areas and the absence of nationalistic traditions tend to facilitate integration of African societies. Public-health measures are reducing the death rate, especially the high infant mortality, and the relatively sparse population is likely to increase rapidly in some areas, further tending to bring the peoples into closer touch with one another and with the world.

The peoples of Africa have many problems, some of them very new. They cannot be solved by wishful thinking. "Longing for home cannot take you across the river" is a Mongo proverb. The problems of the native peoples cannot be solved by integrating or organizing the continent or large regions in opposition to other continents or regions. It will be normal for many communities or small

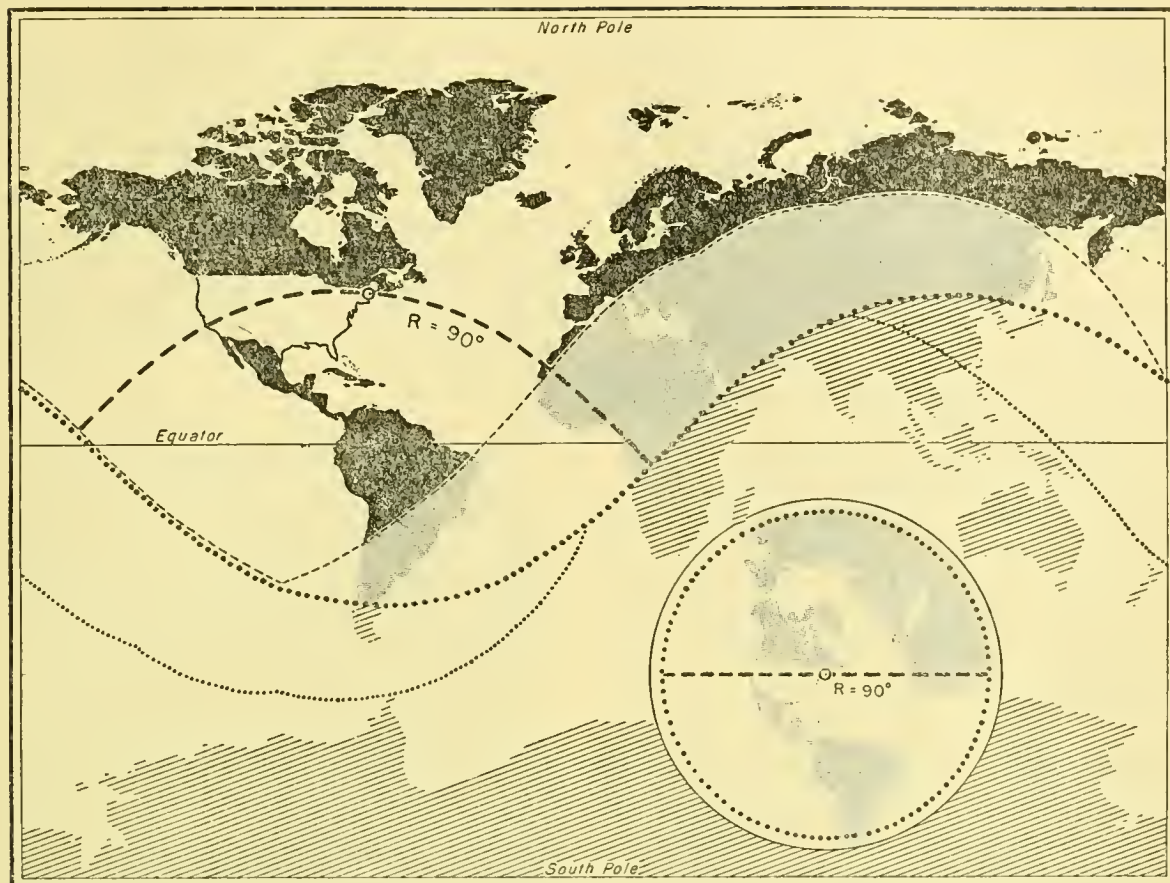
regions in Africa to maintain closer relations with distant parts of the world than with nearby portions of their own continent. The peoples of Africa cannot alter the fact that they live in the same world with the peoples of Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

What, then, of our adaptation to Africa? We shall need to unlearn some of our old geography and to learn some new geography relating to Africa. We should become aware, in the first place, that it is commonly underrated as to area, partly because, on the usual type of maps, especially Mercator's, the land areas of northern Asia, Europe, and North America are so greatly exaggerated. As may be seen on a globe, it is as far east-west across Africa, from Dakar to Cape Guardafui, as it is across Russian territory from Odessa on the Black Sea to Bering Strait.

We also frequently fail to realize the geographical relation between Africa and the United States because of our use of Mercator maps and of Eastern and Western Hemisphere maps. That part of Africa which is within a hemisphere centered at Eastport, Maine, is equal to the entire continent of South America in both area and population. From Washington, D. C., the farthest corner of Egypt, on the Red Sea, is nearer than Cape Horn.

These geographical relationships of Africa with Asia and the Americas have become evident as we have studied a globe with the aid of a transparent plastic hemisphere on which continental outlines were traced. By moving the transparent hemisphere anywhere over the globe one may compare any portion of the earth with any other, and may study great circle routes and distances, without any of the distortions of scale and area which attend the use of flat maps. Unfortunately such devices cannot become available for general use until the materials can be directed to peacetime services. But we all need to learn that one of the most important aids to global thinking is the globe itself, with simple means of measuring and comparing one area with another.

Abraham Lincoln said ". . . we cannot escape



WORLD RELATIONSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES

That part of Africa which is within a hemisphere centered at Eastport, Maine, is equal to the entire continent of South America in both area and population. The line of heavy dots encircling the hemisphere inset is duplicated on the world map (on the Miller cylindrical projection). The map illustrates, in addition, other hemispheres centered at points in the United

States. To the north of the dashed line, all lands (solid black) and seas are within a radius of about 6,220 miles of *every* part of the United States, that is, measured across the country, as from Maine across California to a point southwest of the Hawaiian Islands. All lands and seas to the north of the southern dotted line are within hemispheres centered within some part of the United States; note that this includes not only all of South America but also all of Europe, the larger part of Asia, and well over half of Africa.

history." If we cannot escape history, neither can we escape geography—the geography of rapidly changing world relationships, cultural and economic, between peoples of every part of the globe.

The geographical relationships which may scarcely be perceived except on a globe have come to have real significance for the first time in history. Actual distances between places on

the earth are important because in the invisible ocean of air above us, far deeper than the deepest sea, overlying land and sea alike, airplanes are flying. Heretofore the distances that really counted were measured in time of surface travel and in the cost of passenger travel or freight rates. Today, because of the airplane, direct global relationships tend to determine both time and cost, except for bulk freight.

The adjustments which we must make with reference to other continents are perhaps analogous, in a sense, to the change of viewpoint required when modern astronomy was born, four centuries ago. The discoveries of Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo, making the earth but one of a family of planets revolving about the sun, were humiliating and were passionately resisted when men believed the universe to be geocentric. None could then imagine the great series of subsequent astronomic discoveries pertaining to the vast universe, in which the physics of stars and atoms are intimately related. Similarly today, men of all races and nationalities tend to resist the implications of world interrelationships, fearing that their fixed positions will dissolve before their eyes and that they may have to move in orbits which are related to, and influenced by, those of other peoples.

We should, however, focus on facts not fears. One of those facts is that men employ the cheapest and fastest means of travel, communication, and the transport of goods at their disposal. They will in Africa, and we do with reference to Africa. Men want their expenditure of effort or of money to count, without much thought of social or political implications. In the horse-and-buggy days men began using automobiles without insisting on knowing the possible effects on road building, steel and rubber industries, petroleum consumption, or international travel. And now that men have made their adjustments and regard automobiles as normal, some of the viewpoints and attitudes of a half century ago seem a bit antiquated. Likewise, when men have learned to employ the great facilities now at their disposal they can only regard their expanded geographical and cultural relationships as normal. With the emphasis upon such facts rather than fears, the instrumentalities that are being so effectively and so tragically used for brutalitarian ends can more readily be dedicated to humanitarian objectives and world order.

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 16]

The President has sent the following message to His Excellency Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, President of the United Mexican States, on the occasion of the anniversary of Mexican independence:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1943.

It is with particular pleasure that I extend to Your Excellency and to the Mexican people my heartiest congratulations on this anniversary of Mexican independence which finds Mexico and the United States firmly allied in a common and triumphant struggle to preserve the heritage of liberty and democracy left us by those whose deeds we celebrate on our national holidays.

On this day you and your compatriots may contemplate with satisfaction the contributions you are making to the cause of the United Nations. Mexicans have laid down their lives for that cause. Mexicans are fighting and working for it. The products of Mexico in an ever increasing stream are swelling the arsenal in which the victory of that cause is being forged.

I am happy to send to Your Excellency at this time my most sincere good wishes for the continued welfare of the United Mexican States as well as my most cordial personal greetings. I cherish the recollection of our meeting last April and greatly value your friendship.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The following message was sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1943.

On this anniversary of the Independence of your great nation, I extend cordial greetings to Your Excellency and sincere good wishes for the continued welfare of the people of Mexico and for your personal well-being. I also take this occasion to send you my warmest personal regards and to renew the assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL

ANNIVERSARY OF CHILEAN INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press September 18]

The President sent the following message to His Excellency Juan Antonio Rios, President of the Republic of Chile, on the occasion of the anniversary of Chilean independence:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1943.

On this the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of Chilean independence it gives me pleasure to convey to you and the people of your great country my own personal felicitations. The instinctive democracy and love of liberty which have characterized the Chilean people through the generations are well known and appreciated in this country and their alignment on the side of the forces combatting aggression in the present heroic struggle for the maintenance of liberty and human rights and their devotion to the spirit of continental solidarity are in accord with the traditions of your people. We in the United States are particularly honored to have with us on this historic day, your distinguished Foreign Minister, Dr. Joaquin Fernandez Fernandez.

My warmest congratulations on this memorable day.

Cordial best wishes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Cultural Relations

THE NON-THEATRICAL MOTION-PICTURE PROGRAM ABROAD

The development by the Department of State of a non-theatrical motion-picture program in foreign countries is not well known to the general public, whose knowledge of films is confined chiefly to those products of Hollywood which are made for purposes of entertainment. In order to point out the objectives of the non-theatrical film program and its potentialities for increased international understanding and knowledge, it is necessary to show how the program is being carried out.

In 1938 the United States was at peace. The efforts of its leaders and people were being exerted to maintain peace. The Division of Cultural Relations was established in the De-

partment of State for the purpose of assisting in the international exchange of cultural information and promoting international intellectual cooperation to form a sound basis of understanding for peaceful international relations. The Division of Cultural Relations made a study to determine the quantity and types of requests received from abroad for motion pictures about the United States and, as a result of the need indicated by the study, began distributing on a small scale Government-made and Government-approved information films. Today, the Department has an active motion-picture section. Officers of the Department who have had years of experience in the Department

and abroad review all motion pictures intended for distribution, through official Government channels, outside the United States. Through the offices of the Foreign Service the Department distributes appropriate films to fill specific needs in all parts of the world. This includes all the other American republics and such distant places as Australia, Iceland, China, Morocco, Greenland, New Zealand, Iran, Portugal, Spain, Iraq, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, India, Egypt, and Ceylon.

Other agencies of the Government are playing an important part in the film program. After the President declared a national emergency in 1939, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was set up, with a motion-picture division provided with funds to institute an accelerated film program for informing the people of the other American republics about the United States, its people, and its military activities. The importance of the part played by that office can be measured by the 9,238 persons reported attending exhibitions of films in February 1942, under the supervision of the Foreign Service establishments compared to a total of 1,594,789 reported in July 1943. The majority of the total was accounted for in the other American republics. With the entry of the United States into the war against the Axis, the Motion Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information's Overseas Branch began preparing foreign-language informational films and supplying additional projection equipment for film showings in countries outside the Western Hemisphere. This program, now well under way, is being extended to include all countries with which diplomatic and consular relations are maintained.

The motion picture is a recognized instrument of communication capable of presenting clearly to millions, literate or not, the best-selling novel of the year, the latest victory on the battle fronts, or, by means of animation, it can describe in detail the internal operation of an engine. Informative motion pictures are so effective that the Axis countries have given

them an important place in their programs of psychological warfare. A recent report on the Nazis' use of motion pictures pointed out that since the beginning of the National Socialist regime the Nazi leaders have recognized the power of the motion picture as a political instrument, and, by a large-scale organizational effort, have coordinated the work of the German film industry with the objectives of national policy by selection and training of special personnel; by the control of film production through banking credits, censorship, and systematic propaganda directives; and by an energetic distribution program at home and abroad. The chief of the film division of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda believes that motion pictures have the most intensive effect upon the largest audience and that films can undermine undesirable attitudes just as they can form desirable opinions. The Japanese, too, use the motion picture as a means of showing Japanese "cultural" achievements and the advantages which they believe accrue from living in the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere"; nor did Fascist Italy neglect the use of films in support of political ideologies.

The totalitarian nations make use of motion pictures for the purpose of propagating their destructive political and military ideologies. Other countries have put films to a constructive use as a means of issuing reliable information to their own peoples and to the world for the purpose of contributing to greater international understanding and fellowship. Early in the 1920's Great Britain developed an educational film program which grew in quality and effectiveness as film-making techniques improved. Great Britain, Canada, Australia, France, Sweden, Brazil, Switzerland, and others have used, and still use, motion pictures to portray various aspects of their national life to other peoples of the world.

With war foremost in the events of the world, many of the non-theatrical films are war films, depicting progress on the battle fronts, and the size and strength of the United States' war effort in troop training and in industry and

agriculture. Other films are on non-war subjects and show daily life and technical and scientific progress in the United States. The latter type of film, which will continue to be of value when the war ends, is meant to interpret this nation to the other nations with which it must work and live. Effective factual films provide stimulation of interest in and create a desire for further knowledge of, a particular subject or region. Most important, however, is the rapid and convincing manner in which these films spread a knowledge of people and ideals, of technological and scientific advances. Such cultural exchange may help to form the solid bases for international understanding and friendship.

Language constitutes the greatest handicap to the program. For example, China presents a problem in scoring because no one language serves the entire country. Instead, there are a series of dialects, each hardly intelligible when spoken to persons in other parts of the republic, though always understandable when written in the universal Chinese characters. Scoring a film in 20 or 30 languages is costly if only few prints of each language version are needed. The Mandarin dialect, therefore, is used in scoring films for China since it reaches the largest percentage of the population. In Africa there are 34 native languages in addition to English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, which would have to be used to make the pictures perfectly understood by the entire population. India presents a similar problem with approximately 22 distinct languages, plus their many variations, in addition to English. Fortunately, certain major languages are widely spoken and understood, making it possible to reach a large majority of the people by using only those languages.

There are many actual physical difficulties, some made more acute by war conditions. Transportation is one of the latter. Gasoline shortages have been an everpresent hindrance to the United States officials and their civilian helpers conducting the showings. In Brazil, projectors, screens, and films are being transported in charcoal-burning trucks. Portable

generators must also be carried to the many places where there is no electricity. Electric voltage and cycles vary all over the world, and projection equipment must be adapted to it. It varies from city to city and even within many cities. In one Bolivian village in the foothills of the Andes half of the town had to be blacked-out to obtain sufficient current to operate the projector.

Handicaps, however, are not insurmountable when nationals of the foreign countries cooperate so energetically in carrying out the non-theatrical motion-picture program. The Central do Brazil Railway in Brazil has supplied a special railway car to carry the 16-millimeter projection units along its right-of-way, notifying the mayor or appropriate officials of towns where stops are to be made. A Chilean railroad offers free trips to the projectionists. In Colombia the National Railways outfitted a railroad car for 16-millimeter and 35-millimeter projection trips. In Monterrey, Mexico, business interests are lending to the American Consulate, for its showings, a generator, a turntable to play recordings, and a truck. In Central America one commercial company lends its projectors, houses the projectionist who visits its camps and towns and hospitals, and even provides its airplane and pilot for quick trips to small, remote villages. More than once the United States Army has lent a helping hand in distant places, using a "jeep" where other means of passage was impossible. Now and then someone even lends a mule for trips into the interior.

Generally, the films are shown to selected audiences—audiences appropriate for the pictures shown. The audience may consist of one person—the president of the country in which the films are to be exhibited; a few doctors interested in a film portraying some new technique in surgery developed by the profession in the United States; a roomful of professors and teachers, who study a number of pedagogical films and discuss the place of this aid to visual education in the modern curriculum; or school children in their classes, who, as future leaders and citizens, study films on hygiene, history, and science, as well as regional aspects of the United

States, its people and government, thereby assuring more amicable international relations among future generations. Also there may be throngs of thousands gathered in plazas, far from the actual battle, watching Allied bombers roar across the English Channel to attack objectives in occupied Europe.

In the other American republics, for example, the types of audiences are numerous. In one country, the projector used by the American Embassy in the capital city during the day for educational showings in schools was loaded onto a truck and carried outside the city to the coffee plantations for showings in the early evening to the coffee pickers, many of whom had never seen a motion picture. The films were received rousing by the laborers. At the other extreme are the seminaries and schools of the churches, sometimes located in isolated spots, whose students are thirsting for knowledge of the outside world. According to one field report, two priests from a seminary appeared at the American Embassy in a leading South American capital one afternoon to request a showing at the school. They wistfully inquired whether a three-hour exhibition would be asking too much, since the students were permitted to see films only once a year, and if, in addition to a number of educational films, the Embassy could also furnish films on the war, showing planes, tanks, and battleships. The Embassy was glad to accede to both requests.

Enthusiastic audiences have become a routine but never uninteresting nor unimportant story to the officials of the Department of State in charge of the non-theatrical film program. In the diplomatic despatches which flow steadily into the Department they read of film showings being held in remote interior towns where the projector is set up in the little plazas. Photographs of the audiences gathered there show the eagerness with which the people attend the exhibitions. One despatch mentioned that "three benches at the rear broke under the weight of the persons standing on them before the show was over." This was because more than 500 eager townspeople had jammed into the little hall where the showing was scheduled.

In the small towns of Baruta and El Hatillo, Venezuela, 40 percent of the population attended single film showings in the plaza. In Naranjo, Costa Rica, the American Embassy's representatives were using the Teatro Carballo, which accommodates 300 persons, but 488 of the townspeople managed to cram their way inside an hour before the performance. The Embassy's report to the Department said: "All the aisles and galleries were crowded and the pressure was so great at the rear that we could hardly work around the machine. It got very hot but nobody went home. One person tried to stick his head outside one of the theater doors after the first picture and some 20 persons jammed through the door before it could be closed and barred again. We needed the services of three or four policemen, not to protect us against Nazi sympathizers, but to keep the crowds out of the theater."

At Galeana, Mexico, a small, inaccessible town, the yearly fair was in progress, and the motion pictures in the plaza were to supply the outstanding entertainment. The report of the American Consul at Monterrey said, in part: "Many of the people walked 20 kilometers [over 12 miles] or more to see the showings, and many of these people had never seen a motion picture before. . . . The first night there were 2,000 to see the pictures, the second night about 3,000, and on Sunday, the third night, there were over 5,000. Some of the comments made by the Mexican officials follow: 'Words cannot convince these country people that there is a war going on, but these pictures certainly do.' 'These pictures give our people more education in one night than we could do in a year.' 'Our people hear about American production but never realize what it is all about; now they know what a plane is and what a tank looks like.' 'Such pictures make us feel closer and more friendly to you and help us to know your country better.'"

Report after report makes it evident to the Department that the portable projector and the 16-millimeter film are bringing the story of the United States to people wanting information—both to those eager to participate in a war which

many times is quite remote from small settlements in the interior of some country, and to the people of non-belligerent countries who realize the great influence the war and its outcome will have on their own lives.

The motion-picture program is serving a present need in informing interested and friendly nations of the war effort of the United States and a long-range need in identifying the true spirit of the people of the United States through motion pictures showing their daily lives, their work, their institutions, and their land.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 14]

Señor Domingo Melfi, editor of *La Nación*, a leading newspaper of Santiago, Chile, has arrived in Washington for a coast-to-coast visit as a guest of the Department of State. Señor Melfi, who is accompanied by his wife, is interested in observing the contribution of the United States toward victory for the United Nations and in viewing cultural centers in this country, especially art galleries, universities, and libraries.

Treaty Information

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS

Agreement With Ecuador for Detail of United States Army Officer as Technical Director of the Eloy Alfaro Military College of Ecuador

[Released to the press September 13]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Ecuador, there was signed on September 13, 1943 by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Señor Capitán Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ambassador of Ecuador in Wash-

ington, an agreement providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army to serve as Technical Director of the Eloy Alfaro Military College of Ecuador.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Ecuador.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

POSTAL

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Brazil; Guatemala

With a note dated September 2, 1943 the Ambassador of Panama at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State certified copies of the instruments of deposit on May 30, 1942 and October 5, 1938, respectively, of the ratifications by the Governments of Brazil and Guatemala of the acts of the Fourth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, signed at Panamá on December 22, 1936.

According to information in the records of the Department of State the status of the acts of the Fourth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain signed at Panamá on December 22, 1936 is as follows:

Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the convention, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

*Provisions Relating to the Transportation of
Correspondence by Air*

Ratifications have been deposited by Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the provisions, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Agreement Relating to Parcel Post

Ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the agreement, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Agreement Relating to Money Orders

Ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Honduras, and Peru have approved or ratified the agreement, but their respective ratifications have not yet been deposited.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Apportioning of Supplies of African Asbestos: Arrangement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Approving Memorandum of Understanding Signed January 6, 1943—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at London April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 332. Publication 1985. 7 pp. 5¢.

Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington April 3 and May 14 and 31, 1943; effective May 15, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 325. Publication 1986. 10 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, September 1943. Publication 1987. ii, 114 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests: Radio Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, September 12, 1943. Publication 1990. 13 pp. 5¢.

OTHER AGENCIES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1941 (in three volumes). Vol. I. H. Doc. 512 (part 1), 77th Cong. xxvi, 343 pp.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The War

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION AND FOREIGN RELIEF

Appointment of Leo T. Crowley as Foreign Economic Administrator and Appointment of Herbert H. Lehman as Special Assistant to the President

[Released to the press by the White House September 25]

The President on September 25 announced the creation of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration to centralize the activities formerly carried on by the Offices of Lend-Lease Administration, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and Economic Warfare.

In creating this new office the President announced that Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Director of Economic Warfare, will become the Foreign Economic Administrator. The President said: "Leo Crowley is one of the best administrators in or out of government, and I find great satisfaction in promoting him to a position which will centralize all foreign economic functions in one operating agency."

Governor Herbert Lehman¹ has been appointed Special Assistant to the President for the purpose of perfecting the plans for the meeting of representatives of the United Nations on November 9. It is expected that Governor Lehman will be urged by this Government for the appointment of Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The text of the Executive order creating the Foreign Economic Administration follows:

¹The former Governor of New York, who has been Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations since Dec. 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9380

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to unify and consolidate governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the Foreign Economic Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), at the head of which shall be an Administrator.

2. The Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Office of Economic Warfare (together with the corporations, agencies, and functions transferred thereto by Executive Order No. 9361 of July 15, 1943), the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (except such functions and personnel thereof as the Director of the Budget shall determine are not concerned with foreign economic operations) and their respective functions, powers, and duties are transferred to and consolidated in the Administration.

3. The Administrator may establish such offices, bureaus, or divisions in the Administration as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, and may assign to them such of the functions and duties of the offices, agencies and corporations consolidated by this order as he may deem desirable in the interest of efficient administration.

4. The powers and functions of the Administration shall be exercised in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State. As soon as military operations permit, the Administration shall assume responsibility for and control of all activities of the United States Government in liberated areas with respect to supplying the requirements of and procuring materials in such areas.

5. All the personnel, property, records, funds (including all unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds now available), contracts, assets, liabilities, and capital stock (including shares of stock) of the offices, agencies and corporations consolidated by paragraph 2 of this order are transferred to the Administration for use in connection with the exercise and performance of its functions, powers, and duties. In the case of capital stock

(including shares of stock), the transfer shall be to such agency, corporation, office, officer or person as the Administrator shall designate. The Administrator is authorized to employ such personnel as may be necessary in the performance of the functions of the Administration and in order to carry out the purposes of this order.

6. No part of any funds appropriated or made available under Public Law 139, approved July 12, 1943, shall hereafter be used directly or indirectly by the Administrator for the procurement of services, supplies, or equipment outside the United States except for the purpose of executing general economic programs or policies formally approved by a majority of the War Mobilization Committee in writing filed with the Secretary of State prior to any such expenditure.

7. All prior Executive Orders in so far as they are in conflict herewith are amended accordingly. This order shall take effect upon the taking of office by the Administrator, except that the agencies and offices consolidated by paragraph 2 hereof shall continue to exercise their respective functions pending any contrary determination by the Administrator.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 25, 1943.

Appointment of Chairmen of Area Committees for Coordination of the Planning of United States Agencies for Foreign Economic Rehabilitation

[Released to the press September 22-24]

Mr. Charles P. Taft has been appointed by the Department of State as chairman of the area committee for coordination of the planning of United States agencies in providing assistance in the economic rehabilitation of the East Indies and as chairman of a similar committee for Malaya. Mr. Taft has been Director of the Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, since February 1941 and a member of the President's War Relief Control Board since March 1941.

Mr. Ernest McKinley Fisher has been appointed by the Department of State as chairman of the area committee for coordination of the planning of United States agencies in providing assistance in the economic rehabilitation of the Low Countries—Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Mr. Fisher has been Consultant to the Coordinator of Defense Housing since 1940.

Mr. Grenville Ross Holden has been appointed by the Department of State as chairman of the area committee for coordination of

the planning of United States agencies in providing assistance in the economic rehabilitation of Scandinavia. Since 1940 Mr. Holden has been Chief of the Light Metals Production Branch of the Office of Production Management and later Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

These officers will, as representatives of the Department of State, head these interdepartmental committees composed of representatives of the various agencies interested in economic problems in the respective areas after the liberation. The committees will, in the meantime, develop complete plans and programs dealing with supply and other economic problems in the solution of which the United States may participate. These committees in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination of the Department of State have been set up in accordance with the plan laid down by the President in his letter of June 3, 1943 to the Secretary of State.¹

FORMER GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press September 24]

The former French Ambassador and French official personnel in the United States now assembled at the Hershey Hotel at Hershey, Pa., will shortly be transferred to Three Hills at Warm Springs, Va. Appropriate agencies of the Government have approved the release of a number of the French officials formerly at Hershey, many of whom have offered their services in the military effort of the United Nations against the enemy.

The Department of State has been and is still endeavoring to obtain the release of United States official personnel and official personnel of certain of the other American republics who were removed from France to Germany, in exchange for a number of Germans held in the United States, including German officials captured in North Africa, and the French assembled at Hershey.

¹ BULLETIN of June 26, 1943, p. 575.

[Released to the press September 24]

Following their capture in North Africa, German and Italian officials formerly functioning there have been maintained under guard in the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton, Va. The Italian officials will shortly be transferred to the Hotel Shenvalee at New Market, Va.

TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL OWNERSHIP OF ENEMY ASSETS IN ITALY

[Released to the press September 21]

The Department of State issued the following statement on September 21:

"It has come to the knowledge of the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom that certain concerns in neutral countries, in anticipation of the early occupation of Italy by Allied forces, contemplate acquiring or purporting to acquire enemy-owned shares in Italian companies, and other enemy assets in Italy. The two governments reserve the right to treat as invalid any transfer to neutral ownership of any enemy-owned rights or interests in property in Italy. Nationals or firms in neutral countries acquiring or purporting to acquire such rights or interests render themselves liable to all sanctions at the disposal of the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom."

PASSAGE OF THE FULBRIGHT RESOLUTION BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Released to the press September 22]

At his press and radio news conference September 22, the Secretary of State was requested to comment on the passage of the Fulbright Resolution in the House of Representatives.² He replied:

"It is exceedingly gratifying that the House of Representatives has passed the Fulbright

² H. Con. Res. 25, 78th Cong., 1st sess.

Resolution with such an overwhelming majority. I believe that the Members of the House, who have just returned from their constituencies, reflect in this action the determination of the people of the United States to collaborate effectively with other nations after the war to keep the peace. It is significant and commendable that in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on the floor of the House the discussions of this resolution have been on a high plane and have been carried on in a non-partisan spirit."

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 6 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication September 25, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on Sep-

tember 25 issued Cumulative Supplement 6 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 6 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 5 dated August 27, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 6 contains 158 additional listings in the other American republics and 85 deletions. Part II contains 158 additional listings outside the American republics and 42 deletions.

DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

A statement by the Secretary of State regarding the draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, together with the revised text of the draft agreement, appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Treaty Information".

The Department

RESIGNATION OF SUMNER WELLES AND APPOINTMENT OF EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., AS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press by the White House September 25¹]

The President has announced the resignation of Sumner Welles as Under Secretary of State and the appointment of his successor, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., now Lend-Lease Administrator.

In announcing Mr. Welles' resignation, the President stated that he had accepted it with deep and sincere regret. He said that Mr. Welles had advised him of his desire to be re-

lieved of his heavy governmental duties in view of his wife's health, and he could understand and sympathize with that desire.

The President commended Mr. Welles' long service in the Department and said: "Mr. Welles has served the Department of State and this Government with unfailing devotion for many years."

Commenting on the Stettinius appointment, the President said that his broad experience with our Allies both before and after Pearl Harbor as Lend-Lease Administrator, and his long experience as an executive in business, splendidly equipped him for his new post.

¹ The information in this announcement was given to the press in the same release which announced the creation of the Foreign Economic Administration (see page 205).

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Since the establishment of The National Archives in Washington by the act of Congress approved June 19, 1934, the Department of State has been gradually transferring its non-current records to that agency in pursuance of a policy designed to assure the preservation of the records and to make them available for examination by historians, scholars in the field of international relations, and other interested persons. The bulk of the departmental records, as distinguished from diplomatic and consular post records, for the period 1789-1910 has already been transferred to the custody of The National Archives. The shipping to Washington of the records of embassies, legations, and consulates, which commenced in 1930, was accelerated by the inauguration in 1938 of a program looking to the ultimate transfer to The National Archives of all diplomatic and consular post records for the period prior to August 15, 1912.

The year 1910 (1912 for post records) was selected as a convenient dividing point for the transfer of records to The National Archives because at that time the Department's system of filing was reorganized on the principle of the Dewey decimal library-classification system. Before 1906 the departmental records were, generally speaking, bound in strict chronological order according to country (as Despatches, Great Britain), post (as Consular Despatches, Montevideo), source (as Notes from the Mexican Legation), or subject matter (as Credences). From 1906 to 1910 the records were filed according to subject matter only. In transferring records to The National Archives, the Department has not, however, made the years 1910 and 1912 a rigid line of demarcation. A few groups of departmental records as well as some post records covering more recent years have been sent to The National Archives as permanent accessions, e.g., the signed original treaties of the United States for the period 1778-1932 and the records of the Legation at Tirana, Albania, for the period 1903-39.

The departmental and post records for the period 1789-1910 may be examined freely at The National Archives, with a few exceptions, subject to regulations prescribed by that agency. The records of the Department for the period 1910 to December 31, 1920 which are filed in the Department of State, as well as those departmental and post records for the same period which are in the custody of The National Archives, may be examined upon authorization by the Chief of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department.¹ Because of the wartime demands upon the personnel of the Department as well as the constant use which is being made of the current files, it is not practicable at present to make the records of the Department of State for the period after December 31, 1920 available for examination by persons other than officers of the Government.

Those records filed in the Department of State which are available upon authorization—namely, for the period 1910-20—have been consulted by eminent scholars engaged in research in various fields: United States diplomatic history; interpretation of United States policy toward particular countries or in geographic areas, such as Latin America; and specific phases of United States relations with another government during the 1910-20 decade, such as intergovernmental loans, economic and commercial relations, recognition of certain political changes or conditions within another country, cooperation between United States consular representatives and local port authorities in a port of a foreign country, etc. The relations between European nations in the years immediately preceding the first World War also have been a subject for research involving use of the Department's records.

The records of the Department of State housed in The National Archives are borrowed

¹ BULLETIN of July 1, 1939, p. 10, and of July 26, 1941, p. 78.

as needed in the current work of the Department through the Division of Research and Publication, which maintains liaison with The National Archives through the Division of State Department Archives in that agency. Records of early years can provide background information for studies undertaken in the Department, or reveal precedents for, or historical development of, particular situations or conditions existent in foreign countries and in our relations with them.

The significant records of the Department regularly are made available to the interested public through the medium of such publications of the Department as *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States* and the *Department of State Bulletin*. Other publications of the Department which make available important Department records include *Territorial Papers of the United States*, compiled and edited by Clarence E. Carter; *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, edited by Hunter Miller; and *Digest of International Law*, by Green H. Hackworth.

The Near East

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SAUDI ARABIA

[Released to the press September 25]

His Royal Highness Amir Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, will visit the United States as a guest of this Government and is expected to arrive in Washington on Thursday, September 30, 1943. The Foreign Minister will spend a few days in Washington and New York and later will visit certain irrigation projects in the southwest portion of the United States.

The Foreign Minister will be accompanied by his brother, His Royal Highness Amir Khalid, and by Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, Saudi Arabian Minister to London.

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF CHARLES C. BROY

[Released to the press September 21]

The Secretary of State regrets to announce the death on September 21 of Mr. Charles Clinton Broy, a Foreign Service officer, who had been on duty at the Department of State in the Visa Division. It will be recalled that Mr. Broy was seriously injured in a motor accident between Cologne and Brussels on August 29, 1940 while on official duty. His death, after many years of faithful and distinguished service to his government, occurred suddenly as the result of a heart attack.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND DIRECTORS OF EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 24]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Government of Panama to participate in the Conference of Ministers and Directors of Education of the American Republics to be held at Panamá from September 27 to October 4, 1943 on the occasion of the inauguration of the Inter-American University at Panamá. The President has approved the designation of Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education, as this Government's official delegate to the meeting.

The principal topics on the agenda are "Philosophy of Education and Current Technical Problems", "Closer Relations Among the Peoples of the Hemisphere Through Cultural Exchanges", and "Artistic Education and Coordination of the American Educational Systems".

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Draft Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press September 24]

The Department announced on June 10, 1943 that this Government was at that time placing a draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration before all the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in this war.¹ It was explained that the plan was still tentative and that the text was submitted for consideration and discussion.

As a result of the study and discussion of the draft agreement by all governments concerned, during the past three months, the text has been considerably modified. It is believed that the plan has been improved and the language clarified, in line with the desires expressed by the many governments which have been giving careful attention to this proposal.

The revised text of the draft agreement is being placed before all the other governments concerned and the French Committee of National Liberation, and this Government is inquiring as to whether each of the others will be prepared to join in signature of the agreement in this form. The United States Government is ready to sign the agreement, and it has suggested that the ceremony of signature be held in the White House in Washington early in November if the draft is acceptable to the other governments. The United States also has suggested that the first session of the council of

the new organization, on which all member governments will be represented, be held immediately after signature of the agreement. If this plan is acceptable to the other governments it is probable that arrangements will be made to hold the council meeting some place outside of Washington.

It is planned after signature of the agreement to lay before Congress a joint resolution which would authorize appropriations for United States participation in the work of the new organization.

In the course of the negotiation of this agreement we in this Government have had an opportunity to learn of the great importance which all the United Nations and associated nations place upon the best possible arrangements for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of war. We have found each of these nations sincerely interested in making the greatest possible contribution to such an effort, and I have been impressed with their desire to act jointly, through a single United Nations agency, in undertaking this great task. I believe that this unanimous desire to work together in meeting the urgent human needs of the victims of war augurs well for the future of international co-operation in other fields.

REVISED TEXT AS OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

[Released to the press September 24]

The Governments or Authorities whose duly-authorized representatives have subscribed hereto,

Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in this war,

Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the

¹ BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

There is hereby established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

1. The Administration shall have power to acquire, hold and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake obligations, to designate or create agencies and to review the activities of agencies so created, to manage undertakings and in general to perform any legal act appropriate to its objects and purposes.

2. Subject to the provisions of Article VII, the purposes and functions of the Administration shall be as follows:

(a) To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation

with and with the consent of the member government.

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The Administration may administer such coordination measures as may be authorized by the member governments concerned.

(c) To study, formulate and recommend for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments measures with respect to such related matters, arising out of its experience in planning and performing the work of relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the member governments. Such proposals shall be studied and recommendations formulated if the proposals are supported by a vote of the Council, and the recommendations shall be referred to any or all of the member governments for individual or joint action if approved by unanimous vote of the Central Committee and by vote of the Council.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be the governments or authorities signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action of the Council. The Council may, if it desires, authorize the Central Committee to accept new members between sessions of the Council.

Wherever the term "member government" is used in this Agreement it shall be construed to mean a member of the Administration whether a government or an authority.

ARTICLE III

THE COUNCIL

1. Each member government shall name one representative, and such alternates as may be necessary, upon the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration. The Council shall, for each of its sessions, select one of its members to preside at the session. The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure. Unless otherwise provided by the Agreement or by action of the Council, the Council shall vote by simple majority.

2. The Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee. It may be convened in special session whenever the Central Committee shall deem necessary, and shall be convened within thirty days after request therefor by one-third of the members of the Council.

3. The Central Committee of the Council shall consist of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, with the Director General presiding, without vote. Between sessions of the Council it shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency nature. All such decisions shall be recorded in the minutes of the Central Committee which shall be communicated promptly to each member government. Such decisions shall be open to reconsideration by the Council at any regular session or at any special session called in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2. The Central Committee shall invite the participation of the representatives of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed. It shall invite the participation of the representative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council at those of its meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed.

4. The Committee on Supplies of the Council shall consist of the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing those member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation. The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The Committee on Supplies shall consider, formulate and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee policies designed to assure the provision of required supplies. The Central Committee shall from time to time meet with the Committee on Supplies to review policy matters affecting supplies.

5. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the European area, and such other members of the Council, representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the European area, as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make these appointments in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the Far Eastern area, and such other members of the Council representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make these appointments in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The regional committees shall normally meet within their respective areas. They shall consider and recommend to the Coun-

cil and the Central Committee policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their respective areas. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall replace the Inter-Allied Committee on European post-war relief established in London on September 24, 1941 and the records of the latter shall be made available to the Committee for Europe.

6. The Council shall establish such other standing regional committees as it shall consider desirable, the functions of such committees and the method of appointing their members being identical to that provided in paragraph 5 of this Article with respect to the Committees of the Council for Europe and for the Far East. The Council shall also establish such other standing committees as it considers desirable to advise it, and, in intervals between sessions of the Council, to advise the Central Committee. For such technical standing committees as may be established, in respect of particular problems such as nutrition, health, agriculture, transport, repatriation, and finance, the members may be members of the Council or alternates nominated by them because of special competence in their respective fields of work. The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council may authorize the Central Committee to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. Should a regional committee so desire, subcommittees of the technical standing committees shall be established by the technical committees in consultation with the regional committees, to advise the regional committees.

7. The travel and other expenses of members of the Council and of members of its committees shall be borne by the governments which they represent.

8. All reports and recommendations of committees of the Council shall be transmitted to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee by the sec-

retariat of the Council established under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IV

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

1. The executive authority of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be in the Director General, who shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the Central Committee. The Director General may be removed by the Council on recommendation, by unanimous vote, of the Central Committee.

2. The Director General shall have full power and authority for carrying out relief operations contemplated by Article I, paragraph 2 (a), within the limits of available resources and the broad policies determined by the Council or its Central Committee. Immediately upon taking office he shall in conjunction with the military and other appropriate authorities of the United Nations prepare plans for the emergency relief of the civilian population in any area occupied by the armed forces of any of the United Nations, arrange for the procurement and assembly of the necessary supplies and create or select the emergency organization required for this purpose. In arranging for the procurement, transportation, and distribution of supplies and services, he and his representatives shall consult and collaborate with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and shall, wherever practicable, use the facilities made available by such authorities. Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the Administration without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General. The powers and duties of the Director General are subject to the limitations of Article VII.

3. The Director General shall also be responsible for the organization and the direction of the functions contemplated by Article I, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c).

4. The Director General shall appoint such Deputy Directors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff at his headquarters and elsewhere, including field missions, as he shall find necessary, and he may delegate to them such of his powers as he may deem appropriate. The Director General, or upon his authorization the Deputy Directors General, shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities as shall be required by the Council and its committees, including the regional committees and subcommittees. Such Deputy Directors General as shall be assigned special functions within a region shall attend meetings of the regional standing committee whenever possible and shall keep it advised on the progress of the relief and rehabilitation program within the region.

5. The Director General shall make periodic reports to the Central Committee and to the Council covering the progress of the Administration's activities. The reports shall be made public except for such portions as the Central Committee may consider it necessary, in the interest of the United Nations, to keep confidential; if a report affects the interests of a member government in such a way as to render it questionable whether it should be published, such government shall have an opportunity of expressing its views on the question of publication. The Director General shall also arrange to have prepared periodic reports covering the activities of the Administration within each region and he shall transmit such reports with his comments thereon to the Council, the Central Committee and the respective regional committees.

ARTICLE V

SUPPLIES AND RESOURCES

1. In so far as its appropriate constitutional bodies shall authorize, each member government will contribute to the support of the Administration in order to accomplish the purposes of Article I, paragraph 2 (a). The amount and character of the contributions of each member government under this provision will be

determined from time to time by its appropriate constitutional bodies. All such contributions received by the Administration shall be accounted for.

2. The supplies and resources made available by the member governments shall be kept in review in relation to prospective requirements by the Director General, who shall initiate action with the member governments with a view to assuring such additional supplies and resources as may be required.

3. All purchases by any of the member governments, to be made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes, shall be made only after consultation with the Director General, and shall, so far as practicable, be carried out through the appropriate United Nations agency.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Director General shall submit to the Council an annual budget, and from time to time such supplementary budgets as may be required, covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration. Upon approval of a budget by the Council the total amount approved shall be allocated to the member governments in proportions to be determined by the Council. Each member government undertakes, subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure, to contribute to the Administration promptly its share of the administrative expenses so determined.

ARTICLE VII

Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander.

ARTICLE VIII**AMENDMENT**

The provisions of this Agreement may be amended as follows:

(a) Amendments involving new obligations for member governments shall require the approval of the Council by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member government on acceptance by it;

(b) Amendments involving modification of Article III or Article IV shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote, including the votes of all the members of the Central Committee;

(c) Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote.

ARTICLE IX**ENTRY INTO FORCE**

This Agreement shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when the Agreement is signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory.

ARTICLE X**WITHDRAWAL**

Any member government may give notice of withdrawal from the Administration at any time after the expiration of six months from the entry into force of the Agreement for that government. Such notice shall take effect twelve months after the date of its communication to the Director General subject to the member government having met by that time all financial, supply or other material obligations accepted or undertaken by it.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS**Agreement Regarding the 1944 Cuban Sugar Crop**

[Released to the press September 22]

Announcement has been made of the signing on September 22, 1943 of the 1944 Cuban Sugar Purchase Contract, executed by Commodity

Credit Corporation and the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute.¹ Mr. J. B. Hutson, president of Commodity Credit Corporation, signed for the corporation, and for the institute the signers were Dr. Amadeo López Castro, Secretary of the Presidency, Senator José Manuel Casanova, Señor Gaston Godoy, Señor Teodoro Santiesteban, Dr. Arturo M. Mañas, and Dr. Oscar Albertini.

In accordance with the recent agreement reached by officials of the Cuban Government and representatives of the Cuban sugar industry conferring with officials of Commodity Credit Corporation, the Department of State, and the Office of Economic Warfare, the contract (the largest ever negotiated) provides for the purchase by the corporation of a minimum of 4 million short tons of 1944 crop Cuban sugar at 2.65 cents a pound, f. o. b. Cuban ports. Other provisions closely parallel those established in the purchase of the 1943 sugar crop.

The 1944 sugar crop is the third successive crop to be sold by the Cuban Government to the United States Government. The signing of the contract is further significant evidence of the cooperation of the two countries in the joint war effort.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS**Agreement With Argentina Renewing Agreement of June 29, 1940**

By an exchange of notes dated June 23, 1943 and September 2, 1943 between the Secretary of State and the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, the agreement of June 29, 1940 between the United States and Argentina relating to military aviation instructors, providing for the detail of United States Army Air Corps officers to assist the Argentine Ministry of War (Executive Agreement Series 175), as renewed by the agreement of May 23 and June 3, 1941 (Executive Agreement Series 211), was renewed for a further period of two years commencing on June 29, 1943.

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 21, 1943, p. 116.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1943, the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

1927. Digest of International Law (by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State), vol. V, chs. XVI-XVIII [ch. XVI: Treaties; ch. XVII: Hemispheric Security; ch. XVIII: State Responsibility and International Claims]. vi, 851 pp. \$2.50.
1936. The Trade Agreements Program: Countries With Which Trade Agreements Have Been Concluded, and With Which Negotiations Have Been Announced as of May 1, 1943. Map Series 7. 13 in. high × 22¼ in. wide. 5¢.
1941. Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Washington December 23, 1942; effective January 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 311. 81 pp. 15¢.
1946. Foreign Service List, May 1, 1943. [As an economy measure, this publication, heretofore printed quarterly, will appear only three times a year (January, May, and September) beginning with this issue.] iv, 130 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.
1949. Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San José April 3, 1943; effective April 3, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 318. 5 pp. 5¢.
1950. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Extending the Agreement of March 27, 1941—Effected by exchange of notes signed at San Salvador March 25, 1943; effective March 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 316. 4 pp. 5¢.
1952. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, July 2, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 50 pp. Free.
1953. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, no. 209, June 26, 1943. 32 pp. 10¢.²

¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

1954. Industrial Diamonds: Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Agreement signed at London March 26, 1943; effective March 26, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 317. 15 pp. 10¢.
1955. Diplomatic List, July 1943. ii, 113 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1956. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 210, July 3, 1943. 7 pp. 10¢.
1957. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1943. iv, 32 pp. Free.
1959. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Norway—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, October 6, and December 23, 1942, and January 16, 1943; effective December 24, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 319. 5 pp. 5¢.
1960. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Poland—Effected by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 30 and December 14, 1942, January 26 and February 25, 1943; effective January 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 320. 6 pp. 5¢.
1962. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 211, July 10, 1943. 15 pp. 10¢.
1964. Principles Applying to Mutual Aid for Defense: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Liberia—Agreement signed at New York June 8, 1943; effective June 8, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 324. 5 pp. 5¢.
1966. Principles Applying to the Provision of Aid to the Armed Forces of the United States: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and the Netherlands—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington June 14, 1943; effective July 8, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 326. 3 pp. 5¢.
1967. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 212, July 17, 1943. 24 pp. 10¢.
1968. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 4, July 30, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 62 pp. Free.
1969. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 213, July 24, 1943. 6 pp. 10¢.

² Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1970. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Cuba—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington November 6, 1942, January 9 and February 1, 1943; effective January 11, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 321. 8 pp. 5¢.
1971. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Greece—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington March 31, 1942, February 8 and March 2 and 16, 1943; effective March 2, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 322. 5 pp. 5¢.
1972. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 214, July 31, 1943. 25 pp. 10¢.
1973. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington January 23, April 28, and May 24, 1943; effective April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 327. 6 pp. 5¢.
1974. Diplomatic List, August 1943. ii, 113 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1975. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 215, August 7, 1943. 7 pp. 10¢.
1976. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 216, August 14, 1943. 11 pp. 10¢.
1977. Alaska Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 19, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 331. 2 pp. 5¢.
1978. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 5, August 27, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 74 pp. Free.
1979. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 217, August 21, 1943. 17 pp. 10¢.
1980. Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Polytechnic School of Guatemala: Agreement Between the United States of America and Guatemala—Signed at Washington July 17, 1943; effective July 17, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 329. 10 pp. 5¢.
1981. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Mexico City January 22, 1943; effective January 22, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 323. 5 pp. 5¢.
1982. Index to the Department of State Bulletin, vol. VIII, nos. 181-209, January 2-June 26, 1943. 22 pp. Free.
1984. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 218, August 28, 1943. 27 pp. 10¢.
1985. Apportioning of Supplies of African Asbestos: Arrangement Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Approving Memorandum of Understanding Signed January 6, 1943—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at London April 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 332. 7 pp. 5¢.
1986. Military Service: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed at Washington April 3 and May 14 and 31, 1943; effective May 15, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 325. 10 pp. 5¢.
1987. Diplomatic List, September 1943. ii, 114 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.
1988. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 219, September 4, 1943. 10 pp. 10¢.
1990. Our Foreign Policy in the Framework of Our National Interests: Radio Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, September 12, 1943. 13 pp. 5¢.
1991. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 220, September 11, 1943. 14 pp. 10¢.
1994. The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 6, September 24, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. 89 pp. Free.
1995. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IX, no. 221, September 18, 1943. 32 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES

984. Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters: Treaty and an Accompanying Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and China—Signed at Washington January 11, 1943; proclaimed by the President of the United States May 24, 1943. 35 pp. 5¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in a special series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties also are issued in a special series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. Spanish, Portuguese, and French translations, prepared by the Department's Central Translating Office, have their own publication numbers running consecutively from 1. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929 are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press; in addition, some of them are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed direct to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The

Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will probably be somewhat in excess of \$15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

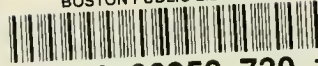
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